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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, Etc.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Mrs. A. Bronson of Baxter Springs Kansas, has become insane through the loneliness incidental to life on a prairie farm. She removed from Pennsylvania to Kansas two years ago, could not get accustomed to the West and so became deranged.

In the Sidney (Australia) lighthouse is the largest electric light in the world. It has a power of 180,000 candles, and may be seen from ships 50 miles out at sea. The next largest is in the Palais d'Industrie, and has a power of 150,000 candles. The largest light in America is 24,000 candle power. It is at San Jose, Cal.

An interesting account has lately been given of the employment of electricity on the Hatfield estate in England, belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury. It appears that at Hatfield, electricity is now used for working elevators to build up the hay and corn stacks, for cutting the rough grasses into chaff for ensilage, for grinding barley, maize, etc., for cattle feeding. It is also used for pumping sewage on to the higher lands, and arrangements have been made to thresh by it. The power required is obtained from a river which runs through the estate, there being a water wheel in a central station, so that the cost of the power is merely nominal.

Mr. Nash, the secretary of the New York Board of pilots, is of the opinion that if the engines of a big ocean steamer, running 19 knots an hour, were stopped and reversed, she would not begin to gather sternway in less than two miles and she might go as far as three. The captain of a big tramp steamer has stated that he made the experiment once and, reversing the engines when his vessel was going twelve knots an hour, did not succeed in stopping until he had covered four knots. It is asserted on equally experienced authority that one of these large boats going at full speed cannot be made to change her course by several degrees in less than two miles.

The most fortunate men as to pensions in this country are the members of the New York police force. The law says that after twenty years' continuous service they may be retired on half pay. This gives six hundred dollars annually to patrolmen, eight hundred dollars to sergeants, and thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars to captains. The law also says that no man shall be taken on the force who is under twenty-one or over thirty years of age. Hence, it follows that a great many men can apply for pensions when they are from forty-one to fifty years of age. If a man joins the force at twenty-one—and many do—he can retire at forty-one, before he has reached his prime, with an assured life income of six hundred dollars, and go into some other business. Not a bad start this.

On the front of the great cathedral of Puebla, Mexico, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat correspondent, the visitor reads with amazement the poster advertising the merits of an American sewing machine. How it got there and under what influence it is allowed to remain no one can tell, but there it is beside the main entrance with the last pastoral letter from the archbishop, and the usual collection of information about feast days and indulgences. After viewing such an evidence of enterprise one is not surprised to learn that many of the heavily gilded carvings of the Puebla churches have been taken down and the metal melted from them and turned into gold, the yield from this process certifying to the excellence and genuineness of this gilding done two centuries ago.

The question, can an individual shoot himself through the head and afterward through the heart, or through the heart first and afterward through the brain, has recently given rise to much discussion among physicians. It is universally agreed that such a thing is possible. It is popularly supposed that wounds of the heart produce instant death. Such is not always the case. One instance is recorded where a man stabbed another in the heart, and the injured man chased his assailant 150 feet, struck him, nearly killed him, fell and died in an instant. In another instance a man standing behind the counter of his store was shot in the heart. He ran around the counter, a distance of 20 feet, hit the man who had shot him on the head with a hammer and killed him by a blow. Still another case is on record in which a bullet passed through the heart, and the subject, a boy, lived three years and some months afterward. As a rule, serious injury to the brain is followed by immediate loss of consciousness, but that is not invariably the case. It is told of a man who, after shooting his wife, shot himself through the head, but never became unconscious, and apparently recovered. He was sent to the penitentiary, and a year later died of abscess of the brain. A physician in St. Louis who reports this case also describes another that of a boy of 8 or 9 years of age, who put a pistol to his head and fired. It was demonstrated by probing that the bullet had lodged in the brain, and yet this boy never lost consciousness, but recovered, and seven months after was reported as perfectly well. Many cases similar to these are on record. They have an important medicolegal bearing. If a man is found dead, shot through the head and heart, one would naturally assume that he had been murdered, and yet, as will appear from the foregoing, a suicide may inflict both wounds upon himself.

Home.

Do you remember, Sweet,
A summer long ago—
A quiet village street,
Its houses all a-row;
Broad elm trees shading each,
Gay woodbine clasping one,
A little lawn's clear reach
In the sun?

As like as nest to nest,
When robins build and sing,
With rapture in the breast,
Through all the days of spring
As like as bud to bud,
When early snowdrops glow,
Those simple homes that stood
In a row.

Yet never breast of bird
But knew its chosen rest,
And never heart but stirred
The sweeter for its nest.
'Twas not the woodbine spray,
Nor light of springing flowers—
'Twas love, with kindling ray,
Showed us ours.

O, simple were our cares,
And all our store of wealth
Was daily love and prayers,
Clear hope, abiding health.
Our hearts with youth were light
And the burdens of the day
The greeting kiss at night
Could repay.

Those summer days are done,
The autumn winds are cold,
We shiver in the sun;
'Tis late and we are old!
Already on our sight
Heaven's many mansions glow
With lustre pure and bright—
Let us go.

I wonder—will it be
A wide and stately dome,
A palace large and free,
Where we shall find our home;
Or just a sheltered nook,
Clasped in the woodbine's fold,
With dear, familiar look,
As of old?

—Ida W. Benham, in Good Housekeeping.

An Apache Ambuscade.

BY C. A. MAHONY.

Were you ever in a fight with Apache Indians? I was in one and do not in the slightest degree crave for a repetition of the experience. It took place in August, 1881, when Nana with his band of Mescalero Apaches were raiding and desolating Grant, Dona and Socorro counties in New Mexico. Before this event the people had enjoyed a few months' respite from the ravages of the old chief Victorio, whom the alleged bad faith of the government had driven on the war path. For two years and a half Victorio had set Colonel Hatch and his colored Ninth cavalry at defiance, and civilization and progress were arrested by the scalding knife of the savage. In that period 400 men, women and children were tortured, outraged and murdered with that fiendish cruelty which stamps the Apache as the most ruthless and merciless of American Indians.

In an evil day for himself, but a happy one for New Mexico, Victorio ventured to cross the Mexican border into the State of Chihuahua. This Mexican state has no maudlin sympathy for incarnate fiends such as the Apaches. It puts a price upon an Indian's scalp the same as upon that of a wolf, and sufficiently large to urge its soldiers to the greatest activity. It was to the Mexicans under General Luis Terrassas that the Territory of New Mexico owed its temporary relief from the raids of the Apaches. He surprised Victorio and his band in the Costillos Mountains about eighty-five miles southwest of El Paso, killed most of the braves, including Victorio, and took forty-four squaws and children prisoners.

Unfortunately, Nina, Victorio's lieutenant, and about twenty braves made their escape. They were joined by a number of renegades from the Mescalero Apache agency, and with the advent of the rainy season, which begins in July and ends with September, another Indian war was inaugurated. Nana was a younger and more active man than Victorio, and the rapidity of his movements paralyzed the troops. A splendid Indian, he stood five feet and eight inches in height, well set, wiry and noted in the tribe as a fleet runner. He can outtravel a horse and keep it up for days together. His daring raids in two months established a reign of terror throughout New Mexico. The trains on the Southern Pacific were guarded by troops, stages ceased to run, freighting was stopped and towns were as thoroughly cut off from supplies as though they were undergoing a regular siege. For weeks in Silver City, the seat of Grant county, the bakers baked bread but once a week, and the common necessities of life reached famine prices.

Such was the state of affairs when, on the evening of August 18, the little command of twenty men from the Ninth Cavalry, with which I had offered to serve as a volunteer, rode into the mining camp of Lake Valley to rest for a few hours before taking up the trail of the wily Nana. Lieutenant George W. Smith, a veteran of the civil war and as gallant a soldier as ever drew saber, was in command.

There was a very bad feeling existing at the time between the citizens and the troops. The latter were denounced as worse than useless, as not caring to fight the Indians, and as having well earned the sobriquet of "buffalo" soldiers, which old Victoria had bestowed upon them in derision of their futile attempts to vanquish him. Among the men around Lake Valley who shared this sentiment to an absurd degree was George Daly, Superintendent of the Lake Valley mines an old Californian and Colorado miner, and a man of the most desperate courage. During the rest at Lake Valley Daly taunted Lieutenant Smith for not pressing the Apaches strongly. Smith explained that he had but twenty men, while the Indians had fully three times that number, but he added that if Daly was so anxious to show what he was made of he could raise a party of citizens and come along himself.

Daly accepted the challenge, and in a few hours had collected together and armed some twenty citizens, mostly miners, to accompany Lieutenant Smith's command. Daly's men were not very well mounted, and mere mainly armed with the old Winchester rifle, which carries only about 300 yards. The soldiers were armed with the regulation Springfield carbine.

It was not until the morning of the 19th at about 1 o'clock, that the command left Lake Valley, citizens and soldiery. We had information that the Indians had camped at Borendo Springs, and we hoped to come up with them before daylight. About nine miles out we came upon the place where the Indians had camped for the night and the trail at once grew hot. Everything showed that they had only just "struck" camp, and as the "sign" was plenty we had no trouble in "lifting it" almost at a gallop. It led on to the mouth of the Gaballon Canon on the west slope of the Mimbres Mountains and about eight miles southwest of the ranch of a stockman named Brockman. Very soon after we entered the canon the advance guard of five men fell back and reported Indians ahead about half a mile off. Lieut. Smith ordered the guard to move on a short distance in advance, but they were evidently getting demoralized in the face of the enemy, and we had gone but a little way when they again halted and waited for the main body to come up. The sergeant in charge said that he wanted flankers to support him and clearly did not regard with pleasure the post of honor he occupied. The lieutenant ordered him to again advance about 400 yards but the guard had not gone ten yards when fire was opened on the party from both sides of the canon. The Indians were in ambush all around us. Not a single Apache could be seen, but every cactus bush and every boulder seemed to vomit forth fire. Men dropped on every side before the unseen enemy. At the first volley poor Smith was shot through the lower part of the body and fell from his horse.

"Help me on my horse!" he cried to the first sergeant. The latter ran to his assistance and placed him in his saddle.

"Dismount, boys, and take to the rocks for your lives!" was the next command.

It was immediately obeyed. Every rock that a man could get cover behind was occupied as fast as the men could hurl themselves from their saddles. Horses and everything besides arms were abandoned. As I clambered behind the shelter of a huge boulder on the south side of the canon where the fire seemed weakest, I glanced below and saw Lieutenant Smith and Daly, side by side, make a dash down the canon, as though to fight their way through the howling Apaches, whose wild, triumphant cries of "Hi! Ki! You!" now filled the air. They had not gone twenty feet when both fell from their saddles literally riddled with bullets. They both had stood by the challenge made at Lake Valley and had died as only brave men can die. Two soldiers and one citizen while making for cover were shot dead in their tracks. Two citizens escaped on horseback, and brought the news of the disaster to Lake Valley.

The Indians now had it all their own way. Having secured the government horses and ammunition and arms of those killed, they made lively efforts to dislodge those living from the cover of the rocks. The slightest exposure brought a leaden messenger; yet we were compelled to expose ourselves in order that the red devils did not steal upon us unawares. I had lost my canteen and from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon had to endure the most agonizing thirst under a lurid and semi-tropical sky, a fate I shared in common with nearly all my companions. It was not until after 4 o'clock that the Indians left, just as re-enforcements could be seen in the far distance.

The most horrible incident of the fight was to be compelled to witness the mutilation of our dead comrades. The squaws and children stripped the bodies naked, lighted fires upon their stomachs until the entrails were consumed, and otherwise mutilated them in the most fiendish manner. Lieutenant Smith wore a beautiful blonde mustache. This, together with the upper lip, was cut off and hung on a cactus bush near where he fell. When his body was brought into Fort Bayard neither his wife or two little children could be permitted to look upon his dead face, and strong men were unable to gaze but a moment upon the havoc wrought upon God's temple.

Poor Smith, I really believe, had a premonition of his death. The night before the fatal morning he sang by the camp fire, we all joining in the chorus, that old song of brave men facing inevitable death. How his magnificent voice rang out:

"Cut off from the land that bore us,
Betrayed by the land we find,
With the brave men gone before us,
And we worthless left behind.
Then stand to your glasses steady—
The foolish are here, the wise—
One toast to the dead already,
And hurrah for the next who dies."

—[New York Star.

He Evidently Had Not Tried It.

"Do you have good drinking water here?" asked a stranger in Kentucky.

"Guess it's pretty good," replied the native; "never seems to hurt the horses nor cattle."

CATCHING TURTLES.

How The Succulent Monsters Are Captured.

Exciting Scenes in the Moonlight on the Gulf of Mexico.

A man who has spent some time catching big turtles in the Gulf of Mexico said to a New York Star reporter: "I don't know how you catch turtles up here, but down in the Gulf of Mexico we have an exciting time of it. Turtle hunting is a great sport, but a good many people object to it on account of the mosquitoes. Mosquitoes? Well, I should remark. A man can't hunt turtles around the Gulf of Mexico unless he is a thoroughbred fighter of mosquitoes.

"Most of the green turtles we get down our way come from around the Chandeleur Islands, about forty miles from the Mississippi coast. These islands make up a string over forty miles long, and are covered by a chaparal as dense as any in Mexico. Not a tree grows upon them; only a little seaweed. When the water is high the waves wash up to the thicket, but at low water a fine strand, finer and larger than the beach at Galveston, is revealed.

"On some of these islands are a number of fishermen's huts or tents, and the southern end is occupied exclusively by the red snapper and bluefish fishermen from New Orleans and Mobile. Most of the red snappers and pompano furnished to the east are captured by these fishermen. Along in July all the she turtles for miles around in the Gulf come up to the islands at night when the tide is low and lay their eggs in the sand.

"But I was going to tell you how we catch turtles down there. It's the easiest thing in the world. Along in the night, when they come out of the gulf to lay their eggs or gambol on the sand or flirt, you start out armed with a stout pole or young tree. When the turtle hears you coming he makes a start for the sea, and you have to do some tall hustling to get there. A turtle is a sharp-eyed and fine-eared fish, and if he gets a good start the chances are strong against his being caught. As a rule there are more than one hunter, as one would have great difficulty in managing one of the big fellows. When you get up to the turtle just shove your sapling under him and turn him over on his back. A turtle is knocked completely out when he is lying on his back, and is unable to do anything but paw the air and kick. Some of them weigh 800 and 900 pounds, so you see one man couldn't very well handle such a mountain. Even with two or three the hunters have to possess considerable dexterity in order to throw the monster. If the turtle kept still until you adjusted your pole, and let you tug away at him, it would be all right; but he keeps on the run and makes quick and warm work for the hunters. An 800-pound turtle can get over sand at an amazing rate, and when you take into consideration the fact that this 800 pounds of solid matter is going at an express train gait you can readily perceive that it requires a practiced hand to capture him.

"As I said before, It's warm work, and it is made warmer by the way you have to dress. Down in that chapparel are billions and billions of mosquitos. They are these giant, gray-backed fellows with peaks on them like sharp-pointed darning needles. They come in clouds and run their stingers through tanned rhinoceros hide. Ordinary clothing is no protection against them. The hunter has to take the very thickest canvas, old sails or something like that, and coat it thickly with coal tar or coal oil. Mosquitos don't like coal oil much, but if they are hungry their appetite doesn't stand on ceremony or epicurean taste."

Indian Ideas About Religion.

Some of the Indians of Mexico have queer ideas about religion. A correspondent of the Boston Herald tells how a parish priest was puzzled not long ago by a query put to him by Indian parishioners bringing wooden crosses to be blessed, they invariably asking him to bless "the heart of the cross." That phrase, "the heart of the cross," surprised him, and finally he contrived to get hold of one of the crosses brought to him for blessing, and found in the interior a hollow, in which was a small owl, the sacred bird, the tecolote of the Aztecs. Then he knew why the Indians had been so anxious that the heart of the cross should receive the blessing. It is a sort of "good Lord, good devil" religion the Indians have. They wish to be on the right side of the Christian Deity, and, at the same time, "to keep solid," as the phrase is, with their ancient divinities.

Killing His First Man.

The killing of a brother-man, even in battle, is a painful thing to remember. A soldier of the late war thus vividly describes his first such experience:

"My first man I saw but twenty seconds, but I shall remember him forever. I was standing by my gun, when a Confederate infantry soldier rushed up, and made a lunge with his bayonet at one of the horses. I whipped out my revolver and took him through the breast. He tossed up his arms, gave me the strangest look in the world, and fell forward upon his face. He had blue eyes, brown, curling hair, a dark mustache, and a handsome face. I thought, the instant I fired, that I should have loved that man if I had known him. I tell you what, this war is terrible business."

A Fight for a Flag.

How bravely the Southerners defended their flags appears from Sergt. Miller's experience at Gettysburg. Miller belonged to Company G, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had already sent several prisoners to the rear when he saw, a short distance away, something tempting; it was a Confederate flag in the centre of three or four "pine knots." At that moment a shell exploded just over their heads. A piece struck the color-bearer and brought him to his knees. The colors were not suffered to touch the ground. A young officer sprang forward and grasped the staff. This man was already wounded. Covered with dust, the blood trickling from a gash on his forehead, without a hat, his eyes blazing, holding his torn but precious standard aloft in one hand while he guarded it with his bare rapier in the other, he seemed the living impersonation of valor. But he was almost alone, his revolver empty and his line of retreat nearly cut off. He backed slowly towards a gap in the fence near which he stood. Once on the other side of it he might reach his own lines in safety. But the foeman was upon him. The Ohio soldier confronted the brave Confederate and bade him surrender. Nine out of ten men would have done so. But No! Holding the flag behind him, the officer parried with great dexterity the thrusts made by the sergeant, who was loath to shoot this gallant youth. But there was no time to lose; if he wanted the flag he must act promptly. "Surrender, or I'll shoot!" he cried. In response the point of the slender blade pierced his wrist. Miller had to shoot. The Southern hero fell backward upon his banner. So tight was his grasp on the staff that Miller had to tear off the flag.—[New York World.

What Drowns Good Swimmers.

I would not be at all astonished if numerous cases of drowning, in which the victim is a good swimmer, were due to rush of blood to the brain, producing insensibility. The common explanation is that the strong swimmer, who is seen to sink suddenly, was taken with a cramp. But from my experience I am led to think that it is not cramp, but a sort of apoplexy that strikes men in such cases and renders them completely helpless. If it was merely a cramp of a leg or arm I do not believe that strong men would sink suddenly and almost without a struggle as we see that they do in so many cases. Every one who reads the papers will recall numerous instances at the seashore and at every bathing resort where these mysterious drownings take place. I never knew any one to try to account for them except by the cramp theory. The medical men ought to study the matter and see if there is not some ground for the belief that apoplexy, produced by pressure of blood on the brain, is not more likely to be the cause of death in the water than drowning in consequence of cramp.—[Rochester Post-Express.

Handling Vast Sums Daily.

John P. Ritter, the assistant manager of the Clearing House here, writes Foster Coates from New York, has probably seen and handled more than any man in the world. He has been more than 22 years in the institution. All the money received and paid out in balances passes through his hands. The daily balances run from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, and in one instance as high as $15,000,000. Mr. Ritter has handled these vast sums day after day for years without making an error of a penny. A rough estimate of the total amount that has passed through his hands at the clearing house would be between $30,000,000,000 and $31,000,000,000. This amount has not been handled in the form of notes, bonds or other negotiable securities, but in actual cash. The largest legal tender issued by the government is for $10,000. These bills are plentiful enough in the clearing house, where they greatly facilitate business, making it quite easy to handle the enormous sums necessary from bank to bank each day.

A Woeful History.

Two friends are walking along the street. One of them, pointing to a house, says:

"There's a beautiful place, but it's enough to make a man sad to look at it."

"Why so?"

"On account of its history; for, despite its calm and serene surroundings, it was built upon the groans, tears, wailings and blood of widows, orphans, old men and struggling women."

"You don't say so. Was it built by a railroad monopolist?"

"Oh, no; by a dentist."—[Arkansaw Traveler.

Earnings of Metropolitan Lawyers.

The legal profession in New York is very remunerative, writes Foster Coates. Col. Bob Ingersoll and Roscoe Conkling are both said to be making over $100,000 a year. Joseph H. Choate makes considerably over that. So does Senator Evarts. There are hundreds of lawyers who make from $25,000 to $60,000 yearly. And the number who make from $10,000 to $20,000 would fill a column.

A Cosmopolitan Ship.

In a city like New York may be found representatives of almost "every epoch of history and every locality of the world." One scholar says that in New York he has heard eighty-four languages and distinct dialects spoken. The signs alone in the crowded parts of the city show the cosmopolitan character of the population.—[The Forum.

Landslips.

Speaking of the recent landslip at Speringer, the London Standard says: Many of the Swiss villages exist almost on sufferance. The avalanche of snow or the avalanche of earth may at any moment sweep them away, or, what is equally ruinous, overwhelm them with the debris of the mountain at the foot of which they are built. In not a few instances the landslip is so slow in its progress that it is only a question of time when the final catastrophe will be precipitated. At Bec Rouge in the Tarentaise, for example, the side of the mountain is gradually overwhelming the village of Miroir. In most cases, however, the calamity is sudden and unexpected. Such an instance is supplied by the fall of the Rossberg, a well-known mountain 5000 feet high, situated just behind the better known and loftier Rigl. In 1806, after a very rainy season, a large portion of the mountain, consisting of beds of hard sandstone and pudding stone, resting on soft sandy lavers, suddenly swept across the valley of Goldau, burying four villages, comprising over 300 houses, nearly 500 inhabitants and more than 85 square miles of fertile land. In 1855 a mass of debris slid into the valley of the Tiber, which, dammed back by the obstruction, overflowed the village of San Stefano to the depth of 50 feet, until the drowned village was relieved by means of a hastily constructed canal. Another example of a disastrous landslip is that in which, by the adding of a portion of Monte Como, the entire village of Plurs, with 2,430 inhabitants, was in 1618 overwhelmed. For several days before the catastrophe masses of rock had become detached from the mountain, and numerous fissures were observed to form or widen on its sides. But the villagers disregarded the warnings, and were in a few minutes buried, with all their possessions, beneath sixty feet of rock and earth. All attempts to penetrate the mass proved fruitless, and no trace of the town has since been seen. The earth which entombed it is now clothed with a luxuriant forest of chestnuts, but the original name still survives in the little village of Plurs, or Pluro.

It may almost be said that these catastrophes are so frequent that history preserves the memory of only the most disastrous. Such a one was that by which the village of Elm was overwhelmed only a few years ago. At that time the place contained fifty houses and nearly 350 inhabitants, most of them children and old people. Nearly half of them were killed, while most of the dwelling houses were altogether crushed or buried beneath the debris from that portion of the Tschingel Alp, which broke away from its parent mountain. Altogether, though the Elm catastrophe was, in the loss of life and property, of less magnitude than those which overtook Plurs and Goldau, it is doubtful whether it did not, in the amount of rubbish shot from the mountain side, surpass both of these gigantic landslides. The Swiss geologists who visited the spot immediately after the disaster calculated that, at the lowest estimate, the contents of the slip measures 10,000,000 cubic metres. What a vast amount of material this pile contains may be grasped by a simple illustration. Zurich is a city of 76,000 inhabitants, yet in the debris shot from the side of the Tschingel Alp there was stone enough to build two Zurichs. Some of the blocks are heaped 300 or 400 feet higher than the village of Elm. One is estimated to weigh 3000 tons, and as these gigantic missiles were precipitated from a height of 2000 feet the irresistible force with which they fell on the doomed villages can easily be imagined.

Imperial Tips.

The most magnificent visitor ever known in the annals of the English court was the Emperor Nicholas, who, when he was here in 1844, left £2,000 to be distributed among the servants at Windsor castle, while the housekeeper there was given a parure of diamonds, worth £1,000. The six lords who were in waiting during his visit each received a splendid gold snuff-box, with the emperor's portrait set in diamonds; each equerry and the groom-in-waiting got a similar snuff-box with his imperial majesty's cipher in diamonds; a bushel of rings, watches and brooches were distributed among minor functionaries, £2,800 was given in charity, and £500 for the cup at Ascot, which was continued annually for ten years.—[London World.

Stairs Worry the Japanese.

In Japan stairways are almost unknown. Hence, when Japanese come to this country and are lodged in boarding houses their apartments are generally in the third or fourth story. To reach their rooms they are compelled at first to go up very cautiously and with the aid of the baluster. Some do not even hesitate to go up cat-fashion, on all fours, from step to step. The trouble is that they have not learned to balance the body so as to ascend and descend as we do.—[Philadelphia Press.

The Birthplace of Beer.

The birthplace of beer is Egypt. A papyrus has been discovered on which a father reproaches his son for lounging about in taverns and drinking too much beer. From the Egyptians the art of brewing beer descended to the Ethiopians. While the Romans despised beer, the Germans of the north of Europe fully appreciated its good qualities. At present the yearly product throughout the world amounts to 140,000,000 hectolres, England taking the lead with 48,000,000.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

They always talk who never think.—[Prior.

Trust him only as a knave who cries out against the laws.

Man cannot dream himself into a noble character; he must achieve it by diligent effort.

There are more fools than sages; and among the sages there is more folly than wisdom.

Without laws is nothing good; without observance thereof is everything of evil.

Reason can not show itself more reasonable than to cease reasoning on things above reason.

We do not judge men by what they are in themselves, but what they are relatively to us.

Ideas are the warriors of the world and war that has no ideas behind it is simply brutality.

Do what good thou canst unknown, and be not vain of what ought rather to be felt than seen.

Stillest streams of water, fairest meadows, and the bird that flutters least is longest on the wing.

If you intend to do a man a mean thing, wait till to-morrow. If you are to do a noble thing, do it now.

The life of mankind is like a symphony, composed by a great artist, but executed by deaf musicians.

To feel much for others and little for ourselves, to restrain our selfish and to indulge our benevolent affections, constitute the perfection of human nature.

We cannot live on probabilities. The faith in which we can live bravely and die in peace, must be a certainty, so far as it professes to be a faith at all, or it is nothing.

The Pelican Fish.

The investigations which have been made by dredging into the fauna of the waters of the deep seas in various parts of the world has resulted in the discovery of most eccentric forms of animal life, more especially among the fishes; but none exceed in their departure from the ordinary type the pelican fish, which was dredged up from a depth of a mile and a half off the coast of Morocco, not far from the Canary Islands. This fish, which differs widely from every previously known type, presents a most extraordinary development of the mouth. The jaws are extremely large, and the floor of the lower jaw is formed of a very extensible skin, which, when filled with food, constitutes a sort of pouch like that of the pelican; it is probable that the first stages of the digestion of food may be carried on in this cavity, as the stomach is very small. The fins are hardly less remarkable than the jaws. The pectoral fins are very rudimentary, whilst the dorsal and the ventral are each constituted by a range of free detached spines. Unlike many of the inhabitants of the extreme depths of the sea, which are so frequently blind, the pelican fish has two eyes placed in front of the pectoral fins. The flattened form of the body, tapering to a point at the end, makes it certain that the fish must swim by the waving of the elongated tail from side to side; but its movements must be very restricted. It is probable that, like our angler fish, it lies on the soft mud which constitutes the bed of the ocean, with the mouth open ready to engulf as food any animal that moves across the opening.—[St. James Gazette.

A Cure for Alcoholism.

I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. It reduced me to degradation. I vowed and strove long and hard, but I seldom held victory over liquor long. I hated drunkenness, but still I drank. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work or sleep. I entered a reformatory and prayed for strength; still I must drink. I lived so for over twenty years; in that time I never abstained over three months hand-running. At length I was sent to the house of correction as a vagrant. If my family had been provided for I would have preferred to remain there, out of liquor and temptation. Explaining my affliction to a fellow prisoner, a man of much education and experience, he advised me to make a vinegar of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and to put about a small teaspoonful of it in a little water, and drink it down every time the liquor thirst came upon me violently. I found it satisfied the cravings, and suffused a feeling of stimulation and strength. When I was discharged I continued this cure, and persevered till the thirst was conquered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately, to try my strength, I have handled and smelt whiskey, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know have recovered by the same means which I no longer require to use. —[Connecticut Home.

On the Safe Side.

He---I see that between sixty and one hundred persons in different parts of the country have been poisoned by ice cream.

She (turning pale)---Did any of them die, George?

He---N-no; but some of them were very sick.

She (color slowly coming back)---One cannot be too careful, George, where one eats ice cream. Hereafter let us stick to Delmonico's.—[Harper's Bazar.

Compensation.

One woman, in furs and velvets;
Another, in squalid rags;
One, rolled by in her stately carriage;
The other, stood on the flags.

One woman, alone in her carriage;
By the other, a little child
Who, watching the prancing horses,
Looked up in her face, and smiled.

She stooped to her boy and kissed him,
And gave him a hoarded crust;
The other had just left costly blooms
Where her one son lay in dust.

One, back to her darkened mansion,
Wealth cannot hold death at bay!
One, back to the hut where labor
Brought bread for the coming day.

Perhaps, as over the sands of life,
Time's great tide ebbs and flows,
More fates among us are equal
Than their outward seeming shows.

—[All the Year Round.

HUMOROUS.

Popular summer resorts: Ice cream and cold drinks.

It cannot be truthfully said that the fraudulent coffee dealer doesn't know beans.

"Here is another lock-out," said the barber as he examined the elderly gentleman's head.

The victim in the dentist's chair isn't quite sure whether he's in favor of the long haul or short haul.

Why would a blacksmith not be likely to make a successful business man?—Because he always has so many irons in the fire.

If you wish to fatten a young baby what should you do with it? Throw it out of the window, and it will come down plump.

"If women are really angels," writes an old bachelor, "Why don't they fly over the fence instead of making such a fearfully awkward job of climbing?"

"Music," wrote Carlyle, "is a kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech." It must be that he had just heard a high-priced soprano singer in a phenomenal church choir.

A New Hampshire farmer on being asked to address a class of Sunday-school children said: "My dear children, religion is a very good thing; religion is an excellent thing—it's—it's better than the best mince-pie I ever ate."

"How does it happen that there are so many old maids among the school teachers?" asked a reporter of a teacher the other day. "Because school teachers are, as a rule, women of sense; and no woman will give up a $60 position for a $10 man," was the reply.

About Birds.

The people of this country spend annually over $2,000,000 for singing birds, writes a New York correspondent. All the warbling in Italian and German from behind the footlights does not equal in cost, therefore, the twittering of the feathered pets in guilded cages. Nearly 500,000 birds are imported into this country every year. Two large houses on Park row handle the majority of them, and in a talk with one of the members of a firm I was told that the finest birds we get are the canaries from the Hartz Mountains in Germany. "The genuine birds," he said, "sell for from $5 to $25 apiece, according to their singing ability. I suppose there are 400,000 canaries imported each year at least. Then come finches, linnets, love birds and parrots. The rarest bird we have had yet is the king parrot. It is a perfect rainbow in colors. We have only had two this year." This house sends birds all over the country and into Canada, besides exporting them. Virginia mocking birds and red birds are very popular in some parts of Europe and bring fancy prices. People do not always buy birds for their singing qualities. Some prefer those of beautiful plumage rather than of sweet voice. Deaf mutes always purchase the former for instance.

Harvesting Flies.

Purser Frank Scoville, of the steamer Drew, surprised "the boys" the other day when they saw him carrying under his arms cylindrical shaped fly traps well filled with flies. To the inquiries he replied: "I'm harvesting for the winter. I dry these flies, and when the cold weather is here feed them to my mocking birds. They make a very nice relish for them. During the summer I gather about a bushel of flies in these traps, and these last all winter. Before giving them to the birds I soak the flies a little, and that freshens them up. That is a good receipt," and the genial purser skipped on to the big boat to empty the traps of their contents and return them to some place to be refilled.---[Albany Journal.

Estranged.

She (carelessly)—"I don't mind—"

He (interrupting, and with a leer)—"So your mother was telling me."

And the mercury seemed to drop with a thud, transforming the first tiny dew-drop of evening into huge icicles, as she frigidly turned and swept into the house, leaving him shivering and alone in the gathering twilight to bitterly repent of his folly.—[Detroit Free Press.

Prevention Better than Cure.

"I hope, my dear, said a newly made Benedict, "if I should happen to be out nights occasionally you won't be lonely."

"Oh, no dear," she replied sweetly. "If you should find it necessary to be out, I'll send for ma to keep me company."

He's home early every night.—[New York Sun.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1887.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page
Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

PAYING FOR MONEY AND GETTING CHEATED.

The love of money is said to be the "root of all evil." So great is that love in a majority of cases, that almost any price is paid for it. But it is possible that money, like other things, may be bought too dearly. We have been forcibly impressed by a recent writer's discussion of this matter, showing in how many ways "money getters" get cheated. To epitomize, he goes over the whole grounds as follows:

When a man in pursuit of wealth sacrifices moral principle in order to insure success, *he gets cheated.*

When he pursues a business, however remunerative, which he knows is undermining his health, *he gets cheated.*

When he habitually devotes so many hours to labor that he has no time to give to his family and friends, to reading, mental and moral culture, *he gets cheated.*

When he makes money by rum-selling, or any other traffic which works mischef in the commnity, *he gets cheated.*

When he ignores "all outside matters," and is determined to make money anyhow, leaving religion, politics, friends, benevolent objects, and "everybody to take care of themselves," *he gets cheated.*

When he finds making money in his fashion excludes him from the society of all truly good men, *he gets cheated.*

Whed he is determined, in old age, to give himself no rest or relaxation, but work on, grasping for more, more, more, *he gets cheated.*

When he has money enough to satisfy any reasonable being, and should haul in sail and devote some of his best time and energies to doing good—but won't do it and works on—*he gets cheated.*

When he finds his hard earned wealth is injuring both himself and family, that his children are growing up in ignorance and idleness and they are all "good for nothing" to the world, it is evident that, *he has been cheated.*

When his devotion to money making cost him restless nights, ill health loss of appetite, bad temper, envy and jealousy, the growth of pride, idolatry of gold, a stingy or sour disposition, and the hatred or indifference of good society, all we have to say is, even if he has gained the whole world, *he has got abominably cheated.*

SAVE THE SOIL.

Prof. Chamberlain, late Secretary of an Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and now of the Iowa Agricultural College, publishes a valuable paper on "How to Keep up the Fertility of the Soil," in which he asserts that "stable manure is the best fertilizer on earth," and adds: Mixed farming produces the best results, because the feed given to the stock is in turn fed back to the soil. Save all manure, both liquid and solid. They should be mixed to get best results. Don't run liquids into a tank, but use absorbents and keep them together. The best way to apply manure is to take it direct from the stable to the field where it is to be used. Don't let it heat and "fire fang." He likened the practice of letting manure lie under the eaves to get the drip and run away, to steeping tea and coffee, and throwing away the liquor and eating the dregs.

The kinds of food best adapted to milk production are the best for manure. One hundred dollars' worth of cheese takes from the farm less than one-seventh the fertility taken by $100 worth of grain, while $100 worth of butter—if the skim milk is fed on the farm—takes nothing from the soil. For potatoes, use well-rotted manure. For corn plow it under green. Thinks plowing under clover poor economy. Better feed it to the cow first. She doesn't want the elements the soil wants. The Professor told of an experiment at the college last summer; two pieces of potatoes were planted side by side. One heavily manured stood the drouth fairly well, and produced 150 bushels per acre. Where no manure was used, only 50 bushels per acre were realized.

The Sanitary Convention to be held under the auspices of the Michigan State Board of Health, at Traverse City, on the 24th of this months, promises to be of great interest and value to that community. It is to be not a doctor's convention, but one for the people generally. Among the subjects to be discussed, as is the case in all the sanitary conventions held in that State, are a number of great local importance. Michigan seems to be forging ahead in sanitary matters.

The Boston Herald says that Higgins must go. All the same he will not unless Senator Gorman consents. It is easy for Cleveland to appease the wrath of Massachusetts Mugwumps, because he is their only hope; but no one can butter Gorman's parsnips with fine words.

The Tariff is the coming issue.

FARM LIFE.

Two very reasonable requirements are indispensable to a good farmer—to know well his business and to follow it persistently. It is not the farmer who makes the most noise in the world, or drives the hardest, is up earliest and works latest, that is most certain of success. Such a man may succeed, but the real elements of success do not lie in that direction. It is quite as indispensable for the farmer to lay well his plans and to adopt such means to such ends as will be morally certain to best secure them.

To accumulate money may be an honorable and desirable thing; but it is not the chief end of good farming. If a man, by unnecessary self-denial for himself or family, by parsimonious economy, withholding what might without detriment to himself or family be given in charity, or sustain the many institutions which are not sustained by taxation, hoards a little wealth and neglects the public welfare and his own enjoyment, he does himself an injury, and deprives his family of judicious recreations and enjoyments of life. To accumulate a large amount of money is not the only way in which a farmer can be well paid for persistent efforts to succeed. A farmer may receive remuneration for his farming in other ways than in cash.

In most of the trades and professions, however much more honorable or dignified they may be than farming, there is much less of independence than a farmer enjoys. The lawyer, minister, doctor, or member of other professions, depends for his success on the good will of others. Their various callings are crowded with candidates for public favors, and only those of superior talent are certain of success. The same may be said of the various trades; while a few become master workmen, the mass of them are, strictly speaking, laborers, depending on their employer's good will for a living. In point of independence the farmer is much their superior. Being monarch and master of his acres, he calls no man his master.

It is far more important with a right minded farmer that his household should be amply supplied, both for their corporal and mental wants, than that he should accumulate a large property. When he has well educated his sons, and when his daughters are well fitted for responsible stations to fill in life, then he has made a far richer donation to the State than many wealthy men could, otherwise, in a lifetime. Such a gift to the State is of great value, and far better than money locked up for a "rainy day" that may never come, or for ungrateful heirs to quarrel over.

Outside of farming, where can more vigorous health be found? What class of people live longer, notwithstanding their many hours of hard work, than farmers? There is a happy equality in a farming community, and social life presents to us one of the best phases. A good farmer has an ample supply of books and papers, and his children will grow up intelligent and useful.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN PLOWS.

The plow in some form doubtless dates back at least 3,500 or 4,000 years, as proved by chiseled slabs upon ancient monuments. For many centuries it was but a crooked limb of a tree. One of the earliest representations shows it as being drawn by four men, who took portions of the branches upon their shoulders, while two other men walking behind held it to the ground with hand or feet. The first plows drawn by cattle were guided by a single handle, while the plowman, with his free hand, sowed the grain. Other men followed as attendants to scare away birds and prevent them from picking up the grain before it should be covered by the plow.

The Greeks, says the Chicago News believed the plow was the gift of the Goddess Ceres, and probably would have considered it sacrilege to try to improve it by any human ingenuity. This is doubtless one reason why the ancient plow remained so long in use without any material improvement in its construction. It was sometimes shaped so as to raise the soil, as by a flat wedge; at other times the wedge was turned on edge to move the soil to one side and secure an open furrow for the seed to fall into, but it was not till the fifteenth century that there was any indication of the idea of combining the two forms of the wedge into the twisting mold-board.

It was only little more than a century ago that the plow began to take the general form of the plow of the present day, and the improvements are due to a number of inventors in different parts of the world. The Dutch of Holland gave the pattern for all our subsequent improvements, but to Thomas Jefferson is due the discovery and demonstration of the twist in the mold board. Webster took much interest in the improvement of plows, but it remained for Governor Holbrook, of Vermont, to give us the perfect plow of the present day.

North Carolina will go Republican

MR. RANDALL ON PROTECTION.

From a recent letter of Hon. Sam. J. Randall to the editor of the Missouri *Republican*, we extract the following:

The free traders would hardly dare to carry out their theory and policy if they had the power. Why, therefore, are they continually disturbing the healthy progress of business and preventing the strengthening of our party by making an issue which is destructive alike to our prosperity and our continued party success? The history of the world in recent years has not been favorable to the extension of the free trade theory, but, on the contrary, it has been seriously called in question, and even the English colonies have repudiated it very generally. Recently the parliament of New South Wales discussed the question and decided adversely. Our people have grown accustomed to raising revenue by duties on imports. It is collected without friction at the border; it permits the encouragement of all our domestic manufacturers which are unable to compete successfully in the the markets of the world with foreign productions. I am opposed, therefore, to any legislation which will destroy or seriously cripple any American interest. We would be worse than heathens not to take care of our own.

The National Conventions of Teachers, at its recent meeting in Chicago, adopted resolutions urging National aid for education of the illiterate masses in the South, and commended what has been done in behalf of Indian education. The several States were urged to adopt laws—First, requiring instruction to be given in all public schools in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the injurious effects upon the human system of alcohol and narcotics; second, laws suppressing the publication and sale of impure literature; third, laws forbiding the sale of tobacco to youth.

The Chicago Times expresses the opinion that Mrs. Cleveland "will undoubtedly pass five more birthdays at the White House;" whereupon the New York Tribune remarks that it would be a graceful act and one well calculated to promote harmony for the wife of the Republican who is to be elected next year to invite Mrs. Cleveland to spend her birthdays at the Executive Mansion. Such hospitalities do much to soften the asperities of political life and render this earth more like heaven.

The Atlanta Constitution, with classic grace, thus adulates the luscious watermelon:

Eaten in undress and leisure, from the depths of a dry well or even from a tub of oft replenished water, the Georgia melon is a revelation of sweetness and light. It is the perfection of color, texture and taste, and had the bees of Hymettus, while seeking their hive with heavy wing, been entangled in its loose but clinging fiber, not more luscious could have been its crimson flush.

Notwithstanding the beating of their wings and the crowing of the Democratic oratorical roosters on every stump and woodpile in Kentucky, their party's majority dwindled from over 45,000 to about 7,000! No wonder the gumeyed Bourbon veterans think the end of the world is at hand!

The demand for a further reduction in letter postage is premature. People should be satisfied to have a letter carried to any post-office point in the United States for two cents. Should the earnings of the service sometimes exceed exbenses the surplus could well be employed in perfecting the expedition of the system.

The Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee says Blaine is stronger in the old Commonwealth than in 1884. The Mugwump element is becoming conspicuous for its absence. It is supposed the leading Mugwumps have gone to Paradise to establish their party there.

Reports of crop prospects throughoug Prussia are most favorable. Winter and summer corn in Germany generally promise well. Wheat and rye are especially good. There will be a heavy potato crop.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that the law under which it acts does not require railroad companies to sell through tickets to be used on connecting roads.

The alliance of the many elements composing the Democratic party of Ohio suggests the couplet from Puck:

"Birds in their little nests agree—
They'd rather not fall out, you see!"

One hundred and eighty million dollars' worth of five-cent cigars were smoked in this country last year, and still thousands cry "hard times."

The Republicans of Ohio

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Republicans of Ohio are united and harmonious. Attempts have been made by Democrats inside the State and Mugwumps outside of it to stir up discord and mischief, but they have not been successful. Ohio Republicans have their idea on the best candidate for President next year. There are brains enough among them to cause some disagreements and independence enough to give these disagreements free expression. But the talk of factious animosities is all nonsense. The Republican army of Ohio is in as good fighting trim as it ever was, and all the fighting will be done against the common enemy.

Free Trade Not Popular in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. (*Special.*)—Ex-Congressman John Ambler Smith, of Virginia, in conversation with a Tribune correspondent tonight on the subject of Cleveland's popularity in the Old Dominion State said; "Mr. Cleveland will carry the State in convention without much opposition, unless Hill is a candidate and if that be then a lively fight will take place. But what will tell against Cleveland when voting is in order is his free trade views. The people of Virginia are strong in favor of protection and to a man all advocate the abolition of the war taxes, that is the Internal Revenue taxes. The tariff will be a prominent issue in the campaign, and I expect the Republicans will have best of the fight. It's only a question of time when Virginia will be a solid Republican State and the tariff will do it."

Cheerful for American Workmen.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The writer (of an an article in "The Nineteenth Century") credits free trade with keeping down wages in England, but makes the unusual concession for a British free-trader that "the average American workingmen lives 100 per cent better than the average workingman does in Great Britian, because he has higher wages and cheaper food in greater variety." He also confesses that notwithstanding the higher wages paid here the United States is even now supplying England and the English colonies with manp of their own kind of manufacturers. He adds: "What the United States adopts free trade or anything approaching it, the price of labor in America will come down."

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Elizabeth City have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreaded monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung diseases, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Trial bottle free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store, large bottles $1.

Editor Grady's Anti-Poverty Society.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The man who works every day in the week is a leading member of the Anti-Poverty Society. Industry, sobriety and economy are the only remedies for poverty.

STATE ITEMS

The heavy rains during the past week have been pretty general.

There have been very destructive floods in the Western part of the State.

At best a two-thirds tobacco crop is about all that may be expected in North Carolina.

D. C. Way & Co's Mills and dry kilns on Pungo river, Beaufort county, were totally destroyed by fire on the 6th. Partially insured.

A company has been organized to erect a cotton factory at Weldon. All the stock has been taken. And Kinston is to have a cotton factory with $70,000 capital and over $50,000 has been subscribed,

Charles R. Jones, proprietor of the Charlotte Observer, has made an assignment. Liabilities $9,500 The paper suspends publication, and an evening daily will be started soon by other parties.

The Winston Monitor says: At Jernigan's Neck, in Bertie county, situated midway between Windsor and Coleraine, a disease similar to Asiatic cholera is prevailing, and in some cases has proved fatal.

The Tobacco Convention is to be held at Morehead City on the 17th inst., will be a meeting of great importance to North Carolina, and should be appreciated accordingly. It will be the first convention of the kind ever held in the State.

The New Bern Journal says: The body of John E. Hussey was found on the sheeting last Thursday morning. He was in the mill house on the night before and slept there. It is supposed that he got us during the night and stepped off, the fall killing him

Dr. C. W. Dabney, Director of the North Carolina State Experiment Station, has accepted by telegram, the Presidency of the State University of Tennessee, in Knoxville, to take effect October 1st. The acceptance includes also the Directorship of the State Experiment Station of Tennessee. This acceptance of course loses Dr. Dabney to North Carolina.

Upon the suggestion of prominent citizens, Governor Scales has under consideration the proposition to order an encampment of the State Guard during the approaching State fair. In addition to this, it is proposed to have a competitive drill, the prize being $300 for the best drilled company, to be open for all white companies of this and surrounding States.

The State officers are pretty widely scattered. Governor A. M. Scales is at Greensboro; Lieut Governor Stedman and Secretary of State Saunders at Cleveland Springs; Auditor Roberts in Gates county; Major. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Sparkling, Catawba Springs; Supreme Court Clerk Kenyon at Saratoga; and Attorney-General Davidson at Asheville.

Tarboro, N. C., August 2.—The heaviest rain known to the oldest inhabitant fell here last night. It rained incessantly all night and part of to-day. The rainfall for the past eighteen hours is 13½ inches. The total rainfall here since July 3d is 15½ inches, the average rainfall here per annum being 45 inches. It is estimated that the crops of this county will be damaged 25 per cent, if not more. Many of the largest farms in the county are totally under water, The trestles at Colly Swamp, on the Albemarle & Raleigh Railroad between this point and Rocky Mount, and at Hatches's Swamp and Hendricks's Creek are washed away.

A Hard Nut to Crack.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The Concord School of Philosophy spent the greater part of one of the hottest days this week discussing "Aristotle's Politics. In the course of a few years the philosophers will get so courageous that they will dare to tackle George William Curtis's politics—or Carl Schurz's. Aristotle was as lucid and perspicuous as a ray of polarized light compared with some modern politicians.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Sky Rockets and Heavy Artillery.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Grover Cleveland to George William Curtis: "Keep on with your splendid and scholarly editorials on Civil Service Reform." (Aside to Higgins, Thomas & Co., Baltimore; "Whoop her up, boys; stand by Gorman and the old brass-mounted methods of true Democracy.")

Yes: By the Neck.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

It seems pertinent to ask whether Civil Service reform has been suspended until after the next Presidential election

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Typhoid, Scarlet and Yellow Fevers, Measles, Diptheria, Small-pox, Cholera, etc.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid will destroy the infection of all fevers and all contagious and infectious diseases. Will keep the atmosphere of any sick-room pure and wholesome, absorbing and destroying unhealthy effluvia and contagion. Will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it. Use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in every sick room.

History Repeats Itself.

A Pittsburg inventor calls his latest device Jonah's whale, because it absorbed the whole profit.—Louisville Democrat.

"PLATFORM ECHOES."

JOHN B. GOUGH'S LAST AND BEST BOOK.

I would respectfully announce to the public that I am canvassing for this great book My district comprises the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans Chowan, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare.

This new and splendidly illustrated volume is the last book written by the world-famous John B. Gough, and was completed by him just previous to his death Every one is familiar with the story of his early life, and of his rescue from a drunkard's grave, and how this once wretched and despised sot became one of the most famous men of our time. For seven years he stood amid the horrors of delirium tremens, an abject slave to the bottle, and his condition and wretched appearance were such as to cause people to exclaim, "There is the man who has been in hell!" The rich and poor, the high, the low, the learned and the unlearned, have been alike thrilled and moved by his burning words. He swayed brilliant audiences of royalty and fashion; spoke in state prisons jails, poor houses, penitentiaries, reform schools and houses of correction; to the deaf, and dumb, and blind; to audiences composed wholly of outcasts; and to audiences numbering thousands of children At his feet more than ten million people sat and listened admiration and wonder. In his library may be seen a set of large volumes- a far better memorial of his life and labors than any monument of marble or bronze—containing the original signatures of one hundred and fifty thousand men and women who were induced to sign the pledge through his personal efforts. These names—many of them tear-bedewed and written with trembling hand—represents stories of happiness and woe, of ruin and remorse, of blighted hopes and wasted lives, of battles fought and victory won. To give some of these thrilling life histories; to depict scenes of joy and sadness; to lift the curtain of life's stage and shout its tragedy and comedy; and to draw "living truths" from the lessons thus taught, and bring them home to every heart, is the prime object of this volume.

It also contains the history of Mr. Gough's life and career, from the cradle to the grave, and the story of his death told by Rev. T. P. Lyman Abbott, the eminent editor and divine,

"Platform Echoes" is John B. Gough in print. Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of, every one of them dream from real life by a master hand. In every chaptor he weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident story after story, and underneath them all lie "Living Truths;" that stand out as beacon lights. He plays upon the readers feelings as with an enchanter's wand, at one time filling his heart with gladness, at another blinding his eyes with tears At his bidding, hearts are melted and stern, strong men, as well as sensitive women, weep tears of compassion, are aroused to indignation, or moved to uncontrolable laughter in spite of every effort to control their feelings. Its illustrations are the very best. It contains two hundred and twenty-seven fine engravings by the best artists and engravers in the world. Many of these illustrations are too "funny for anything," while others depict wretchedness and woe. Sixteen of these engravings are full page ones, and are magnificent specimens of art. Two hundred & nine are left illustrations. There are two fine steel plate portraits. One is from a life size full length painting, showing Mr Gough as he appears shortly after his rescue. The other is from a photograph taken just before his death. All in all it is one of the finest books ever produced by the American press.

My Post office address, until further notice, will be Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLIS L. GRIFFIN

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but to no purpose; whereupon I was induced to try **Simmons Liver Regulator.** I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

A. H. SHIRLEY,
Richmond, Ky.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Impurities of the Stomach. It can be invariably cured by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Let all who suffer remember that

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHES

Can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

The Elizabeth City Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

Will Open its Tenth Annual Session On September 19th, 1887

FULL CORPS OF EXCELLENT TEACHERS.

Full and thorough courses of instruction. Music and Drawing taught by a thoroughly competent teacher.

Board and tuition for pupils of the intermediate course only $100 00 for 38 weeks. Send for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP,
Principal.

THE SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by F. M. Cook and wife to the undersigned to secure a debt of $3700.00 due Mrs. T. H. Leary (formerly Miss Mattie P. Saunders,) and recorded in Pasquotank county, in the Register of Deeds' office, Book No. 7, page 661, at the request of the said Mrs. Leary, we shall sell for cash at public bidding before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 22, 1887 at 12 o'clock, M, that piece or lot of land situated in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., and bounded on the north by Fearing street, east by the lot on which Erskine Ehringhaus now resides and a vacant lot owned by C. H. Robinson, south by Church street, and west by Pool street, containing one-half acre, more or less. There are two desirable dwelling houses situated upon the aforesaid property, viz: The dwelling at the corner of Church and Pool Sts., occupied by Miss. Eliza Cook at the time of her death, and the new and handsome dwelling now occupied by F. M. Cook, at the corner of Fearing and Pool streets. The property will be sold in separate lots if desired. The property will also be sold subject to some prior incumbrances which will be announced on day of sale

J. HEYWOOD SAWYER
W. O. TEMPLE,
July 18th, 1887, Trustees

Classical and Mathematical Academy.

Nixonton, Pasquotank County, N. C.

THO'S M. RIDDICK, Principal.

The Fall session of this school will commence on August 10th, 1887.

Thorough course of instruction given in all the English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physology, Latin, Greek and Mathematics. This school offers special advantages to parents and guardians who wish to have pupils prepared for college or business. No pains will be spared in making it a high grade institution, good discipline and thorough and effective tuition being the features that will command special attention.

The location is healthful and pleasant. Water excellent. Morals of community good. No ardent spirits sold in the place, or within six miles of it. Charges exceptionally low.

TERMS: For English branches, Mathematics, Physology, &c, for session of 20 weeks, $8.00

For same with Latin or Greek $10.00 per session.

Good board can be obtained in the village at from $6.00 to $8.00 per month.

REFERENCES; Dr. Wm. M. Riddick, Dr. R. H. L. Blount, Woodville, N. C., Col. R. B. Creecy, Frank Vaughan Esq. Dr. P. John. Dr. O. G. B. McMullan, Messrs. Griffin & Temple, Elizabeth City. John S Morris Esq. Dan'l Morgan Esq, Minyard Sawyer Esq,; Nixonton, N. C. Maxey Sanderlin Esq. Okisko, N. C., M G Gregory esq. Chapanoke, and Captain Samuel Waters, Elizabeth City

For further information address principal at Nixonton.

Gill Nets—Special Notice.

We have a Cotton Gill Net Twine of a grade that is a safe substitute for Flax; also, a higher than usual grade of 20-4 and 20-5. We are giving careful attention to the Sound Gill Net Fisheries for the ensuing year.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Gloucester, Mass.
Boston Office, 95 Commercial st. 1-8

FISHERIES—1888.

WILLIAM STOWE, whose experience in the Albemarle Sound Fisheries dates back over 10 years, in the days of the elder Capehart, Nixon, Granberry, Skinners, Edw'd Wood, Johnson, Sprunills, Benbury, Leagys, Cox, Charles, Glover and other honored names of a fading generation in tor-Sound Fisheries, respectfully invites, he behalf or the

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,

orders for 1888, at an early date, that ample time may be had to prepare the Twine, Gill Nets, Seines and Traps. We propose to give good wares, made in faithfulness, and under the rules of an honorable commerce. Upon this principle we invite the attention of the Fishermen, through their home merchants. Special attention given to Cotton Gill Nets.

Boston, May 18, 1887-2m.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by B. C Brothers and wife to me as trustee to recover a debt of $1200 due P. H. Morgan and recorded in Pasquotank county, in the Register of Deeds office. Book No. 6, page 645 and 646, at the request of the said P. H. Morgan, I shall sell for cash at public bidding before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 29th, 1887, at 10 o'clock A M., that certain lot situated within the town of Elizabeth City, N C., Beginning on Poindexter street, at the S. W. corner of J. F. Sander's lot on which his Carriage Factory now stands, thence easterly 52 feet along the line of the said Sanders, thence, southerly along the lines of said Sanders and W. A. Moody 24 feet, thence westerly 52 feet to Poindexter street along a straight line parallel with Main street, thence northerly 24 feet along Poindexter street to the beginning. There is a brick store on this property.

WM. J. GRIFFIN
Trustee.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

COMMISSION DEALERS.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue
Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns mad promptly.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish.
RICHMOND, VA
Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash.
On account four intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage and we are well known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

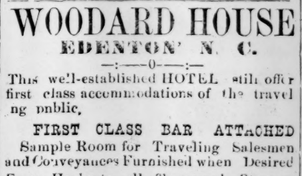
H. M. ROGERS & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Dealers
IN

Fish, Terrapin, & Game.
11 Fulton Fish Market & 207 Front S.
NEW YORK.
Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St.
SHAD A SPECIALTY.

CALEB HALEY. S. N. HALEY
CALEB HALEY & Co.
Wholesale Commission Dealers in
— ALL KINDS OF —

FRESH FISH.
14 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK

C. T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff.
LANPHEAR & HAFF
Wholesale Commission Dealers



In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

I will sell at public auction, for cash, before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 15th, 1887, at 12 o'clock, M., one lot of accounts and notes, belonging to the estate of S. Weisel deceased and the late firm of S. Weisel & Son. For itemized list, see posters at the Court House and other public places in Pasquotank county.

GEO. W. COBB, Adm'r of S. Weisel and Assignee Moses Weisel.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 8th' 1887.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

MRS. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steame
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L ROGERSON, Prop

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins. Whitehurst & Co,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

STURGEON & PORPOISE.

We have a Sturgeon twine to gill with that lifts 50 pounds—*very strong*
ALSO.
Porpoise Seines, heavy twine and large mesh,

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO
Poston office 96 Commercial St
3-4t.

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dyes warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
an. 27-6m. PROPRIETORS

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's News paper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of
CLOTHING — and — DRESS GOODS
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS.
STORE ON WATER STREET,
LIZABETH CITY, N. C.

D. F. DONOVAN'S
FURNITUE and CARPET HOUSE,
142 CHURCH STREET
NORFOLK, VA.

New Mattings just Opening
NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES
Hand Shades, 2 yards long will spring roller and nickle pull, at 50 cents.
A FULL LINE OF
BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS
ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL
a Large Assortment of every Article in the
FURNITURE LINE.
A Price List will be Furnished on Application.
HAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER BEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice.
Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complet
Give Us a Trial.
SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS,
-3m. Manager

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZEIGLER, Agt., Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt., Edenton, N. C.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.
Opens 9th Month 8th. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. Healthy location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, LL.D., Pres't.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
Chapel Hill, N. C.

The session is divided into two terms: the first beginning the last Thursday in August and ending at Christmas, the second beginning early in January and ending first Thursday in June. Tuition, $30.00 for each term. For room rent and service, $5.00 per term. Those unable to pay tuition are allowed to give their notes, secured if possible. Tuition in the Normal Course free. Post Graduate instruction also free. The Faculty is now sufficiently strong to give instruction in a wide range of studies

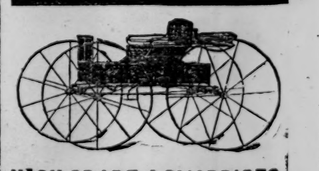
For terms in the Law School apply to Hon. John Manning, L. D. For Catalogues apply to W. T. Patterson, Bursar, Chapel Hill, N. C. For special information apply to

KEMP. P. BATTLE, LL. D

NAG'S HEAD,
DARE COUNTY, N.C.

This celebrated Summer Resort is situated on the Albemarle Sound and Atlantic Ocean. The Bathing facilities are the best and fine fishing and gunning are afforded. The HOTEL will open for the reception of visitors on
JULY 1, 1887.
The accommodations are ample and the fare first class. A good Band will furnish music for dancing.
Board, per Month $30; per Week $10; per Day $2.
Nag's Head can be reached from Norfolk by the Norfolk Southern Railroad, which connects at Elizabeth City with the elegant Steamer "Bell Haven," which will make tri-weekly trips to Nap's Head, leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning on alternate days. Steamers leave Norfolk and Newberne on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Nag's Head, touching at Washington. For further information, address
A. F. JACOBS, Manager.

SAYERS & SCOVILL
VEHICLES.



HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICES.
WE MANUFACTURE
HEARSES, CARRIAGES,
PHAETONS AND BUGGIES.
Prices and Catalogues sent on application,
SPECIAL Inducements to large Buyers.
SAYERS & SCOVILL,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY

Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

MR. W. F. BROWN, 557 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT MAY 15, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City, 12, P. M., Northbound, leaves at 4:40 P. M.

Elizabeth City Accomodation on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday leaves 7:45 A. M., and returning, arrives 3:15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, Little, Scuppernong Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and old Dominion Steamers and N. S. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Winston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of steamers between Atlantic and South Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina despatch, as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & W. R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station, Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station, New York by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 71 North River; Providence and Boston by New York and New England R. R.

T. SELBY HARNEY, Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five fee water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. R. Myers and Thomas Newton leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD, Surveyor & Civil Engineer, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL, Attorney & Counselor-at-Law ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

W. A. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE

GRIFFIN & TEMPLE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Collections.

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J. W. ALBERTSON & SON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

W. GRANDY E. F. AYDLETT

GRANDY & AYDLETT, Attorneys & Counselors at Law ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

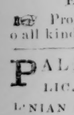
Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at residence, on South Road Street ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still at THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET, And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery. ☞ Repairing in his line promptly done GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK, JEWELER.



70 Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

F. COOK has a well selected stock of ENGLISH and SILVER WARE, WATCHES Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons Lockets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

H. O. HILL,

HOME MADE TIN Roofing & Guttering WARE.

Foot of Tearing Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev R. J. Walker, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Taker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ All "pull together."

☞ In union there is strength.

☞ Examine well before you leap.

☞ The peach crop proves to be a failure.

☞ The wet weather has damaged the grape crop

☞ It's a good rule not to consider yourself safe till you get there.

☞ It is a homely phrase, but it contains good advice, "Never bite off more than you can chaw."

☞ Judge Graves will hold the Fall term of the Courts of this District, beginning at Currituck on the 5th of September.

☞ The Premium List of the Second Annual Exhibition of The Elizabeth City Fair is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

☞ On the 3rd inst, at Gum Neck, Tyrrell county, Mrs. Z. A., wife of A. A. Combs, departed this life, aged 37 years, 6 months and 17 days. She was a loving wife, an affectionate mother and a devoted Christian.

☞ Mr. Edward B. Taylor, of Philadelphia, gave us a call on Monday. He has traveled through the Western part of the State, and is now visiting our Eastern section. He manifests considerable interest and expresses the opinion that the real development of the "Old North State" has just fairly began.

☞ There was another Colored Excursion from Norfolk on Monday. It was quiet and orderly. Two young bloods, however, were brought before the Mayor and fined $10 each for the offense of carrying concealed deadly weapons. The law in this matter—the carrying of pistols, etc., should be rigidly enforced. Is it?

☞ We call atttention to the advertisement of the late John B. Gough's great work, 'Platform Echoes." Mr. Willie L. Griffin is canvassing Agent. It is a book everybody, and especially every young man should read. Better dispense with a good many other books than not possess this. If once begun, it will not willingly be laid aside until the last page is read.

☞ We had a call on Saturday from Mr. J. J. Ransone, Proprietor of the Norfolk Driving Park. He was on a wedding trip, having been married the evening before to Miss Callie Robbins, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Robbins at South Mills. Mr. Ransone is a practical sportsman. He attended our June races and will be at our coming Fair.

☞ The CAROLINIAN presumes not. ther to lecture nor instruct its friends the clergy, as to their manifest duty, and yet, during the "reign of Sirius," a kindly suggestion may not be lost. Do not hold exhaustive services nor preach long sermons. Sing only a part of the hymn; let the prayer be brief and full of faith, and select short but stirring scripture lessons Remember that humanity, almost consuming in summer's heat, appreciates the consideration of ministers adopting these suggestions.

☞ We feel to express our appreciation of the good words we are continually receiving from so many of our patrons. Voluntary commendations coming from the people and from the men and women who read the paper in the quiet of their homes, and judge of it solely from its weekly record, is not only a matter of pride, but it strengthens us in our work and confirms us in the wisdom and prudence of our positions on the questions discussed. A newspaper is not the inanimate thing propelled by unseen forces that some people suppose. All that a paper gets of real life and moving power is from the personality and the individual strength and courage of the men who make it. Every paper is a creation in itself, and it takes just so much human blood acting on the human brain and spreading life and courage through the veins to make it every week and make it good. Most that there is to a good family paper is its humanity, its sensibility, its sympathy, and its individual energy and fidelity. A paper never runs by its own momentum. Not only is the heart as well as the brain of its editor necessary to a good paper every week but we do not believe that any man could make a good newspaper and keep it good unless he has a constituency of good hearts and clear brains to support, sympathize with, and encourage him. The CAROLINIAN takes pride in trying to be right and in keeping the respect and friendship of the best people who read it.

☞ Vulgarity isn't wit.

☞ A bosom friend—the "dickie."

☞ The Fair prospects are encouraging

☞ Next to nothing—the figure 1 on a $10 bill.

☞ Washington truly said, "Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness."

—Fine lot of Parasols at H. Weisel's leader of low prices

☞ The CAROLINIAN holds that the man that gladdens the heart of a neighbor when in distress is a better Christian then the man who merely asks God to daily bless the poor.

☞ We are not surprized that the weather in July is summed up as the highest mean temperature of any July since 1871. It has not needed scientific investigation to inform the public of the fact.

—The man that couldn't tell the difference between a mule's ears and a lemon can plainly see the advantage of buying his Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing & Oil Clothing at Moses Weisel's agt, after examining his goods and learning his prices.

☞ It is said that saturating the edges of carpets with a strong solution of alum water will destroy moths; if the floor is unpainted, wash the floor with it before putting down the carpet. Do the same to shelves where ants appear.

—H. Weisel, leader of low prices, has just returned from New York with a large New Stock of Dry Goods.

☞ There is nothing left in the way of heat, humidity, thunder, electricity or water for August. We venture timidly to suggest she surprise us by a little coolness and dryness.

——The above was hardly set in type before the "coolness" came.

—Handsome Suttins at H. Weisel's leader of low prices.

☞ All around and about us are immutable evidences of a Supreme Being, an All-Wise Creator. The beautiful in this world, the existence of form, the clothing of the lily, the coloring of the rose, the distilling of the dew drop, the music of nature—all, all attest it without other evidence

—Reed's fine Ladies Shoes at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞ A correspondent from Dare writes us:

The colored people of Roanoke Island through their efforts and energy have succeeded in erecting a new Baptist Church, 45 x 28 feet, 14 ft. post, and is about 1½ miles from Manteo. They return many thanks to the white citizens of Roanoke and vicinity for their generous and liberal aid.

☞ Every farmer should keep notes of the remarkable features of each season, such as excessive heat or cold, early or late frosts, heavy rains or long droughts, destructive winds or hard storms, and the effects of them upon his crops. By such a memorandum book he will be able to compare one season with another, and draw lessons of practical wisdom from the comparison.

—Furniture, Children's Carriages and Trunks at P. W. Melick's. Retail, Instalment and Wholesale. Prices guaranteed, and no trickery.

☞ What avails indoor cleanliness if near the house there is an open drain if dishwater is thrown out the back door and if scraps from the table, egg shells and coffee grounds decorate the back yard as they are handily cast of the window. Save what will furnish food for the hens or pigs in a pail, over which keep a barrel head, if you cannot afford one of the covered pails made for such purposes. This will prevent a host of flies as well as odorous and unhealthy smells. Burn everything that is of no value.

☞ An intelligent patron, on renewing his subscription, writes:

The CAROLINIAN is doing good service to our section in its attention and devotion to our industrial interests. Its articles on agriculture and kindred topics are not only interesting but they are really valuable. They all have the right ring!

The aim of the CAROLINIAN, in addition to being a good newspaper, is to awaken thought and inspire action in the line of progress. It's ambition is to be a useful factor in the development and prosperity of the Town and the District.

☞ We always sympathize with the boy who has aspirations for something better and is striving for knowledge, and especially do we have a fellow feeling for this class of country boys. We "know how it was ourself." We were familiar in our boyhood with the labors of the field, the drudgery of the farm, the contentions of the district school, as well as the ardent desires which impelled, when the day's work was done, to study by a rush light or a cracked lamp; and, having had experience on the road so many of our country boys have traveled, whenever and wherever we see one of them

"Whose hands are filled with common tasks,
And head with rare romances,"

we feel like encouraging them to persevere, for it is from these—the really typical American boys—that come the men who make their impress on the country's history.

☞ In some parts of this section farmers say there has been too much rain. The cotton has suffered.

☞ In answer to 'Inquirer," we state that Congress simply gave Mrs. Grant a pension of $5,000 a year, and made no other appropriation for her benefit.

☞ When the Edenton "Fisherman & Farmer" publishes our defense of the people of Elizabeth City against its indictment, so that its readers may be set right on the matter, we will cheerfully comply with its request.

☞ "Young Reader" asks "What is the meaning of the word regatta, and from what language is it derived. It is an Italian word; it originally meant a gondola race, but now means a rowing race, or a boat race of almost any kind.

LOCAL MENTION.

There is a dearth of local news.—A number of our people are at Nag's Head.—Melons are plentiful and cheap.—The health of the city is comparatively good.—Shall we have a Market House? and where shall it be located? are being agitated now.—Capt. J. E. Wood, cool, deliberate and firm, showed himself the soldier that he is at the time of the late impending riot, and his men obeyed orders like veterans. What a protection the "Rifles" are to our town.—Our friend. N. W. Crawford, the Trucker, brought us some very fine cantelopes the other day, and with them a new variety called the banana. It looked like its namesake, but it tasted like a canteloupe.—P. S. Shipp has contracted to build a new Methodist Church at Manteo.—Dr. Dobson is able to be in his office a part of the time.—C. L. Riddle esq., has returned from a trip to the Western part of the State.—E. F. Lamb esq. left with his family on Saturday for Nag's Head.—The Reform Club held another interesting meeting in the Court House on Sunday afternoon.—Grapes now.—Off on Markham's Excursion to Virginia Beach to-day.

TEMPERANCE,

Minnesota is now having local option contests.

The Dakota Masonic Grand Lodge excludes liquor-sellers.

Oregon is organizing Prohibition clubs in every county.

To wreck a train is unlawful, but to wreck a man is legal.

Every honest temperance man should at once repudiate this sore headed demagogne (St, John.) He is the worst enemy of the temperance cause that lives in the United States to day, and sooner or later this fact will be universally admitted.—Detroit Free Press.

A Knock-Out for Senator Morgan's Free Trade Sophistries.

From the Birmingham Age, Dem.

But there are silent spokesmen who will answer his arguments. The smoke stacks of twenty odd furnaces; the thousands of tons of black diamonds dug from our mines; the hundreds of miles of new railroads; the splendid cities and towns springing up in all directions; the thousands of people who are pouring into the State; the millions of money tendered from outside capitalists to help on the work of development, and the increased taxes paid into the State Treasury, all will speak with more force than all the logic at the command of the Senator, and with more eloquence than ever fell from his lips.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale & Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There has been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Wood & Wadsworth.

Virtue It's Only Reward.

A bonnet has been invented made entirely of ribbon, which at the theatre may be taken off and put in the pocket without injuring it. The inventor will probably die poor.—New Haven News.

It Has No Regular Business.

Charity may cover a multitude of sins; but that is not its regular business.—New Orleans Picayune.

If He Reads This He Probably Will.

The Boniface who runs a poor hotel is bound to become a bony face.—Hotel Mail.

They seem to be Getting Just What They Want, Too.

From the Boston Globe, Dem.

Maryland Democrats know what they want in the Civil Service line and are not afraid to ask for it This sends them a lap ahead of the Ohio Democracy.

Discounting a Flash of Lightning.

From the Burlington Free Pree.

A Texas photographer advertises to "take a photograph as quick as a mule can kick."

In the Good Old Times.

The Smithsonian relics seem to show that prehistoric man was not a politician; he could not talk.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Original contributions solicited for this column. Answers must accompany anc puzzles.

A few of our Boys and Girls listened to the interesting discourse by Rev. R. J. Walker Sunday Aug. 7th. We could not help wishing that more were present. In our brief report we shall not touch on the labor question so skillfully handled by this learned divine, but endeavor kindergarten fashion—to repeat to our Boys and Girls the text and beautiful opening remarks. The text, St. Mark XIV chap. 3, 4 ver. told of the gift of the precious ointment. The woman's heart was full of love and sympathy for Christ; she longed to do something for him; she did not pause to reflect on the value of the ointment, or whether better use could be made of it She done what she could. No voice was raised to comment her, "Why this waste?" These mocking words her only thanks—till Jesus spoke, "Let her alone, she hath wrought a good work upon me."

Dear Boys and Girls, it seems that the people of those ancient days were as fond of practical money making as the most modern of people in the enterprising "New South." That is not a quality to find fault with, only we want the higher spirit too. The self-sacrificing spirit, who may be lives too much in the land of the ideal to consider the price of the ointment, but who is willing to "do what they can," as Rev. Mr. Walker so eloquently said, for God and for humanity.

When you help a school-mate "do," a difficult problem for kindness, and *not* for a rosy-apple; when you speak the "soft answer which turns away wrath," though you know how to give a humiliating repartee; when you deny yourself a pleasure in order to give another your time, your piece of cake, or your bright new penny; you also have broken your box of spikenard at the feet of Christ. One great trouble with our Boys and Girls is the presence of the Do-Nothing element. We wish that every child who is aware of a personal acquaintance with Do-Nothing would read Charlotte Yonge's "Child's History of France," and read what happened to the Do-Nothing kings. Perhaps they would "drop the acquaintance."

Now some of our bright Boys and Girls will suspect Cousin Eveleen of sugar-coated fault finding! Ah yes! People must be told of their faults occasionally, just as they must take medicine, sometimes. Whenever either is necessary do let us have plenty of sugar!

COUSIN EVELEEN

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF AUG 3

To Enigma—Dare to do right. To Double Letter Enigma by Peter Piper—Swallow. To Decapitations by M—No. 1. Soap. No. 2 Knight. No. 3. Black. To Puzzle, (selected,)—A-e-i-o-u, (vowels.)

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 9 12 1 3 is a musical instrument.
My 6 8 5 1 there is no use in doing.
My 10 7 9 13 an article of the toilet.
My 13 5 12 11 (a) name of one of Miss Augusta Evans' heroines,
My 9 7 1 2 5 4 one of the sweetest words in our language.
My 13 12 1 10 2 3 8 a tradesman.
My whole every man should join

ENIGMA.

By Vandyke Brown.

I am composed of 24 letters.
My 17 10 6 12 7 3 15 is a Venetian boat.
My 20 14 4 24 13 2 22 a national emblem.
My 9 11 19 16 8 22 23 a bright light.
My 18 1 5 21 the burden of a ship.
My whole is a well known proverb.

CHARADE.

By Meny Mack.

Singing in the sunshine
Merry little one.
Rivals birds and crickets
With her happy fun.
Total is his carriage
Driving up the street
Thinks he never heard
Singing half so sweet.
May be vainly wishes
As have other men,
(Looking back regretful,)
He were young again.

DECAPITATIONS.

By M.

No. 1. Behead an agricultural implement and leave a small house.
No. 2. Behead current value and leave an important article of commerce in South Carolina.
No. 3 Behead an article of diet, and leave something very cold.
No. 4. Behead a locomotive power, and leave an old fashioned propelling power.

CHARADE.

By Rex of E. City.

My first is made to be filled.
My second is to be emptied, yet while it lasts, can never be emptied.
My second gives freely of its wealth to all who ask, yet while existence remains can never be depleted.
My whole requires constant care, and economy to keep its owner out of the poor-house.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall Street, New York.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required, It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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Interesting treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to all who apply. It should be read by everybody. Address,

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SCIRRHUS CANCER.

The untold benefit I have received from the use of S. S. S. leads me to acknowledge its virtues and recommend it to all who are suffering with humors. A year ago this July I wrote to the company in Atlanta, Ga., concerning a cancer that had troubled me two or three years past, but which had been increasing in size and redness quite rapidly for three months preceding that letter. I had heard of the wonderful cures of Swift's Specific, and resolved to try it. I commenced taking it in April, 1884. My general health was much improved, yet the cancer, which was in my breast, continued to grow slowly, but surely. When I wrote in July last I received a treatise on blood and skin diseases, with advice to keep up the S. S. S. I did so. The bunch grew, and became quite heavy, also very dark and angry looking, until the middle of December, when I felt that I must either have it cut out or die. But, contrary to all expectations, it commenced to core a little bloody substance, and in a week it seemed to break, making a large opening and discharging quantities of almost black, thick blood. It continued to discharge less and less, healing around the edges, until February, when it was entirely healed up and well. I took twenty-six bottles of the S. S. S., and feel that I owe my life to its virtues. My case is a wonder and a miracle to all in and about this community. I wish I could tell everybody of the benefits I have received, and induce all who suffer from cancer to use Swift's Specific. I am twenty-five years old, and my health is so improved that I feel better than I have for years.

BETSY WOOD, Cochecott, Plymouth Co., Mass. July 15, 1883.

TIME & MONEY SAVED

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Wholesale and Retail.

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If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes on Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Englis Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

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Half a Million feet of Saw Logs Wanted in the next three months

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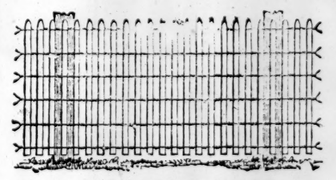

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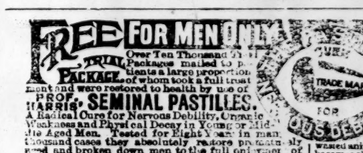

A void the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that IS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes a cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health.

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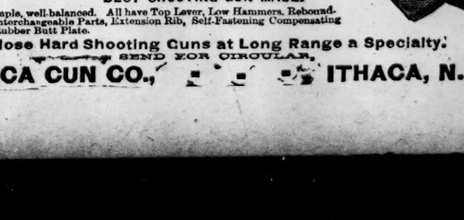

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Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.

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Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
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The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
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THROWING A BOMB.

Attempt to Destroy a British Steamship at New York.

Her Would-Be Destroyer Pursued and Captured.

Thomas J. Mooney, who says he is an ex-convict from English prisons and a friend of O'Donovan Rossa, attempted to burn the British ocean steamship Queen, of the National line, on Wednesday at the foot of West Houston street, New York, by means of a glass bottle containing explosives, which he threw upon her deck. The bottle hit the deck just aft of amidships, exploded, and in a twinkling the after deck was alive with flames and smoke. The fire was quickly extinguished without having done much damage. Mooney, who threw the bomb from the skiff was pursued and captured 10 minutes later and locked up in Jefferson market prison. The Queen was about to sail for London, and besides having about 200 passengers, crew and longshoremen aboard at the time, was loaded with a cargo of general merchandise, mainly cotton, valued at $500,000.

Upon Mooney's person was found a proclamation denouncing the English Government for seizing American vessels, hauling down the American flag, etc., and concluding by notifying "all good citizens not to go down to the sea in an English ship or patronize them any, as all English ships entering or leaving any port of these United States are hereby liable to seizure, attack or destruction from the 1st day of August, 1887, until the English Government shall make ample apology to the United States."

The story of the attempt to destroy the vessel, and of Mooney's capture, is told by the *World* as follows:

It was just after 12 o'clock when the bomb struck the Queen's deck and ignited. Immediately there was the greatest excitement on board. There were only about 100 passengers on the ship, but the crew, numbering, forty, Captain Burley and the officers were on board, while sixty longshoremen were engaged in putting in the cargo and baggage. George L. Andrew, Superintendent of the line, was on the forward deck, when a sailor ran up to him and excitedly said the ship was afire. He rushed aft and found the flames encompassing the deck and the crew working valiantly to check them. A dark, thick fluid, smellingly strong ly of phosphorus, covered the deck over a surface about twenty feet long by ter feet broad, and was sizzling fiercely as the flames raged above and along the deck. Big clouds of dense smoke rolled skyward, and emitted a powerful odor. The fragments of a green glass bottle were found amid the flames. The crew worked the pumps and poured a flood of water over the flaming deck, and before long the fire was out.

Meantime some one said that a man in a skiff was seen rowing away from under the Queen's side. Mr. Andrews looked over and saw him as he was turning out into the river. Calling Robert J. Wall, who was on the pier, Mr. Andrews jumped aboard a tug and the two headed out after the rowboat, which was now well up toward Leroy street. The man in the boat was pulling desperately and was close in to the Leroy street wharf when Detective Vail, from the bow of the tug, called out to a boatman on the shore:

"Catch that man, I want him." The man in the boat had just stepped on a float, when the boatman, James Dougherty, who lets out boats at the foot of that street, held the oarsman until the pursuing tug arrived. Detective Vail leaped ashore, arrested the stranger and took him before Captain Gastin of the Steamboat Squad. No questions were asked him there and he was at once escorted to Police Headquarters, and thence taken to Jefferson Market Police Court. There Mooney was asked the usual questions, and said he was a native of County Clare, Ireland, that he was single, had been fifteen years in the country, and had been a manufacturer of clothing, but was out of business now.

"Have you anything to say about the charge for which you are arrested?" asked Judge Duffy.

The prisoner's small blue eyes surveyed the Court quizzically for an instant and then holding his head erect, he replied in low, smooth tones:

"I should like to know if it is lawful to haul down the American flag in Canada; if it is lawful, then it is not unlawful to haul down the British flag here."

Judge, court officers, reporters and the court lawyers looked on Mooney with interest as he uttered this strange statement. Mooney was the calmest person in the court. As the Judge suggested that serious results might have followed his rash ebullition of patriotism, Mooney said:

"I don't see that there was the slightest danger of anybody suffering. You know, Judge, that the American flag was hauled down by Quigley. The United States flag is not respected, and it ought to be."

Mooney was then searched by the officers. He is an intelligent looking man about forty years old, tall, slimly built and with a long face and head and a bronzed, fresh complexion. He has small blue eyes that nothing escapes, and his whole demeanor is careful, thoughtful, and, it might be said, dignified. He talks fluently, and with excellent command of language. His manners are by no means those of the street. The top of his long head is bald front and back, and he wears a sandy mustache and goatee. In court all agree that he is perfectly sane, except for his hatred of England.

LATER NEWS.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was re-elected President of the National Civil Service Reform League at its annual meeting in Newport, R. I.

MRS. CLEVELAND has been spending a few days at Marion, Mass., where she has been a guest of General Greely.

A FIRE in Evansville, Ind., destroyed two lumber yards containing 7,000,000 feet of lumber, fifteen cars of grain, a large warehouse, sawmill, stables and two dwellings. The loss is $250,000.

SIX workmen were killed and one injured by the falling of a wall at the ruins of a burned elevator in Minnesota.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular stating that "the interest due September 1 and December 1, 1887, on the 4½ per cent. bonds of the United States, October 1, 1887, and January 1, 1888, on the 4 per cent. bonds, and January 1, 1888, on the bonds issued in aid of Pacific railroads, will be prepaid on and after August 15, 1887, with a rebate at the rate of 2 per centum per annum on the amounts prepaid." Proposals are also invited for the sale to the Government of United States 4½ per cent. bonds of 1891, acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871. This action has been taken to relieve the expected stringency in the money market by reducing the Treasury's heavy surplus.

FOR the sixth time within six months an attempt has been made to burn out the New Yorker *Herold*, a German daily paper. The would-be incendiaries were again unsuccessful.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention at Roanoke had nothing to do but adopt a platform. Cleveland's administration was endorsed.

THE Texas election has resulted in the defeat of the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. The canvass was a hot one, and the anti-Prohibitionists claimed a majority of 50,000 to 100,000 votes.

EX-CONGRESSMAN RAINEY, of South Carolina, whose death is announced, was the first colored Representative who presided over the deliberations of the House. This occurred during the long session of the Forty-third Congress.

CAPTAIN MACKENZIE, a New Yorker, has won the International Chess Tournament in Frankfort, Germany. All the great European chess champions participated.

A PANAMA dispatch states that the Government soldiers who were surprised by the rebels when bathing, and who fought a skirmish while naked and were successful, have been given a badge in recognition of their bravery.

ALL the copies of a recent issue of the New York *Herald* containing the music of the Boulanger March, a song which has become famous because it is in honor of General Boulanger, the ex-War Minister, have been seized in the paper's Paris office by the French police.

ALLAN FRANCIS, the United States Consul at St. Thomas, Canada, who was injured in a recent railway disaster there, is dead. He was seventy-three years old.

MRS. NANCY EDGERLY, a resident of Wolfboro, N. H., has just completed her 103d year. She is feeble in health, but quite vigorous as regards intellect. She can relate many incidents in her early life.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

ROBERT J. ALEXANDER, a veteran of the Seminole and Mexican wars, was found dead in his bed in Brooklyn a few days since. He was seventy-eight years old, and had been in the United States Naval Service nearly fifty years.

JOSEPH W. DREXEL, the Philadelphia banker, has presented the cottage at Mount Gregor, N. Y., in which General Grant died, to the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN EMMERSON, a porter in the Astor House, New York, stabbed and killed Edward Greer, a young Irishman, who had just obtained a situation as porter in the Bancroft House. After killing Greer the murderer committed suicide. Jealousy of a chambermaid's attentions to Greer prompted the crime.

HEAVY rains in portions of Georgia and South Carolina have done immense damage to crops. The injury to the corn crop alone is estimated at $1,000,000. One-third of Augusta, Ga., was flooded, and many families had to be rescued in boats.

THE Cunard steamship Umbria on her last trip from England to New York was struck by a tidal wave fifty feet high. This huge mass of water swept the great vessel from bow to stern, and flooded everything below. The passengers made a wild rush for life preservers; but the steamship withstood the terrific blow and proceeded on her way.

PRINCE DEVANBOURGESE, half brother of the King of Siam, and four young sons of that potentate arrived in New York a few days ago. Their programme included a trip to Washington for the purpose of presenting letters from the King of Siam to the President, and then a journey across the Continent to take the steamer for home, via Japan. The royal party have been on a tour around the world.

A BLOODY riot took place at a picnic in New York between the waiters and the soldiers of a Hungarian "Schutzen Corps." Seven or eight men were wounded, two being shot, and twenty-three prisoners were made.

WILLIAM WILLSHIRE, of Camden, N. J., fifty-two years old, shot his wife, Ella, aged forty-seven, deliberately murdered Justice of the Peace William Mann, in cold blood, and then sent a bullet through his own brain, dying almost instantly. The tragedy occurred in the office of the Justice, who was listening to a complaint made by Mrs. Willshire against her husband's brutality.

CHARLES H. REED, the Chicago lawyer who gained considerable notority by defending Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, has been going down hill steadily since, and shortly after a recent attempt to steal from a Jersey City restaurant he tried to drown himself, but was fished out alive from the Hudson river. He has been declared insane by New York doctors.

A STROKE of lightning killed thirty-two head of valuable blooded cattle on George Woodruff's farm at New Britain, Conn.

South and West.

A CYCLONE at David City, Neb., killed one man and demolished over half the buildings in town. The estimated damage is $200,000.

KLEIM, one of the leading spirits of the Chicago officials under indictment for fleecing the city in various ways, has turned informer.

AN elevator containing seven girls and one man fell forty feet at the Bremen Tanning Works, St. Louis. Alexander M. Ferris, President of the Company, and one girl were fatally injured; the other girls were badly hurt.

A FIRE at Cincinnati destroyed the quarter known as "Sloptown." Six acres, containing twenty-five shanties and many stables, were burned over. Fifty cows were burned to death. The loss is $100,000.

WILLIAM COOPER (colored) was hanged at Key West, Fla., for the murder of two colored neighbors.

ED. MCDONALD, a Chicago "boodler," has been sentenced to three years in State Prison.

THE Kentucky election has resulted in a victory for General Buckner, the Democratic candidate for Governor, together with the rest of the Democratic State ticket, by a plurality ranging from 25,000 to 30,000. The Republicans made gains in several counties. In some of the cities, notably Covington, Newport, Bellair and Dayton, the Labor party polled a large vote, carrying the first-named. Prohibition was defeated in Louisville by a large majority. The Legislature, which elects a successor to United States Senator Beck, is heavily Democratic.

EARTHQUAKE shocks have occurred within a few days at St. Louis and Nashville. At the former place high buildings were shaken.

FIVE Prohibitionists and two Labor men have been elected to the Kentucky Legislature.

IN Clay county, Ky., on election day there was a fierce fight at the polls, during which six men were killed outright, and a number badly wounded.

Washington.

"FOR the first time in the history of the Regular Army details will be made this year from the various regimental posts of companies to attend Grand Army reunions and the various militia encampments in the several States.

THE Treasury surplus has been increasing very heavily of late.

THE public debt was reduced $4,844,894.83 during July. The total debt, principal and interest, now stands at $1,681,426,129.48. Deducting "available cash items," $361,149,-603, and net cash in the Treasury, $45,688,594, the net indebtedness is $1,274,583,842.19.

DURING July the total receipts of the United States Treasury were $30,814,872, against $29,636,971 in the same time last year, and the expenditures were $35,136,924, against $29,403,011 in July, 1886.

THE Pension Office has just allowed the claim of Mrs. Mary Casey, widow of a soldier of the Revolution who died in 1845. Mrs. Casey's application for a pension was filed ten years ago, and is probably the last Revolutionary War pension-claim that will ever be presented at the Pension Office.

Foreign.

TEN persons were drowned by the capsizing of two pleasure yachts off Yarmouth, England.

SIGNOR DEPRETIS, the Italian Prime Minister, is dead.

SEVEN men have been arrested at Limerick, Ireland, for participating in a riot of striking dockmen against imported Waterford laborers. Four policemen and many civilians were injured during the riot.

FIFTY THOUSAND people are starving at Adana, Asiatic Turkey, on account of a drought which has turned a usually fertile region into an absolutely barren country.

THE Liberals (Gladstone's party) have elected another of their number to the British House of Commons in an election to fill a vacancy, and have made large gains.

CHOLERA is causing from fifteen to twenty deaths daily in Catania, Italy, and the epidemic is spreading in the provinces. In the city of Peshawur, India, there were 300 deaths from cholera during July.

MANY houses have been destroyed or badly damaged in Ecuador by the recent earthquake.

LIFE IN CHINA.

Some Interesting Items From a Far-Off Land.

S. S. Popoff, Chinese Secretary to the Russian Legation in Peking, has just published a pamphlet on the Chinese population, in which he says it is 382,000,000, as against 413,000,000 in 1842. His statistics are derived from Chinese official sources.

A plague of sudden death is raging at Nanking. People are dying in every quarter. They are apparently well in the morning and dead in the afternoon.

Over 1,000 telegraph poles belonging to the Munanan Mingtaz District and Kweichow Lane line have been pulled down by the people, who say the telegraph is a diabolical European artifice. Troops to the number of 2,000 have been ordered to the spot.

No less than eighty-eight persons were executed near Shanghai in one week for belonging to secret societies.

The *Shen Pao* gives the most harrowing account of floods at Chu Chou Fu, up the Wenchow River. Over a thousand human beings have been swept away and the destruction of growing crops is immense.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The Cities He Will Visit While South and West.

The President said a few days ago that he felt it to be an absolute necessity that he should in every case request those cities which proposed to send delegations to Washington conveying invitations to visit them on his Western trip to forego that formality and forward their communications by mail. It is probable that he will leave Washington the last days of September and go directly to St. Louis and from there to Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Nashville and Atlanta. The St. Louis and Atlanta dates being fixed, it will not be practicable to deviate much from this programme. The journey will be made by the ordinary route of travel between the cities named, and the disposition of the President will be to see as much of the country and the people on his route as will be consistent with limited time and positive engagements.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

Shocks Felt in Tennessee, Missouri and Other States.

The Vibrations Severe Enough to Create Considerable Alarm.

Another earthquake of considerable proportions has visited a large area of the South and West. At St. Louis the earth trembled at 12:40 o'clock in the morning, and so violent was the movement that thousand of families were awakened in the city and vicinity. There was no noise, no warning, and the moon was shining brightly at the time the shock came. It seems to have come up from the south, and the evidence regarding the number of shocks is conflicting. The majority say there was only one shock that lasted about a half minute, while others assert that there were two distinct shocks. Those who were at home, and particularly those who were in bed, felt the shock most severely. They were awakened, if asleep, by the rattling of the windows in their casings. A number of incidents marked the passage of the earthquake. Several persons were thrown from chairs or beds, and when they attempted to rise from the floor they found it impossible to retain their equilibrium. At the Lafayette Park Police Station the officer on duty was thrown from his chair to the ground. A great many persons were so far disturbed that they ran out on the street in their night clothes. At the hospitals the patients were awakened by the rattling of the windows and the rocking of the beds on which they lay. Many of them sprang out of bed, but the shock subsided so quickly none of them was seriously disturbed by it.

Reports from many points in Middle and West Tennessee state that the earthquake was distinctly felt and that much excitement was created by the quivering of the earth. At Clarksville the vibrations were from southwest to northeast and the duration from forty to sixty seconds. Many people hastily vacated their houses, and numerous women ran screaming into the streets. Glassware was thrown from shelves and broken. Entire families were awakened at Columbia by the severity of the shock and much alarm was felt. Several shocks were felt at Gallatin, the first being at 12:40 and the others at short intervals. The people of Jackson experienced two shocks, the first at midnight and the second at 12:50. The doors and windows of residences in Gallatin, Tullahoma and Clarksville were shaken so violently that the inmates armed themselves under the impression that burglars were attempting to gain an entrance, and searched the buildings from top to bottom. The shock in Nashville was most severe on the east side, but few persons in the southern, northern, and western portions of the city were roused from their slumber. Many people, some of them only partially dressed, rushed into the streets, fearful, many women screaming at the top of their voices. At residences three miles from the city windows rattled and vases and other ornaments were shaken from mantels. The Rev. W. P. Harrison, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, who has written much concerning earthquakes, was writing in his study at the time of the quake. He said his attention was first attracted by a rushing sound as if made by some railroad train. The next moment he was conscious of a shaking such as would be caused by two men wrestling in the adjoining room. The sound and disturbance diminished as in the case of the train passing into the distance. Dr. Harrison said he was satisfied that it was not an earthquake. He thinks the disturbance was caused by the passage of an aerolite within a few miles of the earth, and that the disturbance was purely atmospheric. He is of the opinion that the aerolite probably went into the Atlantic Ocean. Dr. Harrison is a believer in the theory which attributes earthquakes to chemical action in the interior of the earth.

Dispatches from Jacksonville, Centralia, and Jonesborough, Ill., indicate that the early earthquake shocks noted at Nashville, Tenn., St. Louis, and Evansville, Ind., were general throughout Southern and Central Illinois. At Jacksonville the vibrations seemed to be from east to west, but at Jonesborough from northwest to south. In the latter place a rumbling noise was heard, and the shocks were of sufficient force to cause picture frames to fall from the walls. At Evansville, Ind., there were three distinct tremors, lasting about eight seconds, with undulations from southeast to northwest. Some excitement was created, though the shock was over before it was fully realized.

Near Golden Pond, in Trigg County, Ky., the earthquake caused 300 acres of land on Z. O. Hayden's farm to sink to a depth of four or five feet.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ELWOOD COOPER is the largest olive raiser in the United States. His olive farm in Southern California comprises 600 acres.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is an exceedingly small eater on all occasions, and, as to drink, his guests may have it in plenty, but his favorite tipple is water.

HERR KRUPP'S greatest achievement in cannon-making was the 125-ton gun he turned out for Italy. His works average 1,000 tons of steel a day.

QUEEN VICTORIA wore glasses in public for the first time last week. The lenses were no larger than a quarter-dollar piece, and set in a plain bit of tortoise shell.

MRS. GRANT is at Long Branch. She is expecting a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, this month. Mrs. Sartoris is now at Southampton, England, at the home of her husband's father.

SITTING BULL is living a life of laziness at Standing Rock agency. Work he considers degrading, and believes that his victory over Custer has entitled him to an existence of ease and indolence.

M. DE LESSEPS is of the opinion that only $120,000,000 will be required to complete the Panama Canal. If he can raise two-thirds of the sum in France, he believes the remainder will come from American sources.

F. A. SAWYER, who was once a United States Senator from South Carolina, is now a clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, on a salary of $1,400 a year. He at one time held the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, the Washington lawyer, retains her position as Chief of the Female Suffragists' movement. She is at Hemlock Lake, N. Y., for a few days discussing the woman question and the moral and political aspect of the temperance movement.

DANIEL R. WOLFF, of Chambersburg, Penn., lays claim to being the first commercial traveler or "drummer" in the United States. He went "on the road" in 1814 for the dry goods and notion house of Dunton, Gemmill & Co., of Philadelphia. Until 1849 he traveled without samples.

MRS. GLADSTONE is described as a very amiable, gracious looking lady, with iron-gray hair, thick and abundant, brushed down over her ears. She has good color, regular features, and clear blue-gray eyes, in which any one may read her sincere admiration for her husband, if she is watching him on any public occasion or conversing about him in private.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are 672 colored preachers in the city of Raleigh, N. C.

UNDER the new law there are to be no more public hangings in Missouri.

AN unusual activity in buying iron mines is reported throughout Montana.

THREE courts have in this country decided that a marriage by telegraph is illegal.

AMERICANS are next to the natives as heavy tax payers in the Sandwich Islands.

IN Ireland 940,000 people speak the Celtic language, and 64,000 of that number speak no other.

THERE are over 300,000 children in the United States between 1 and 12 years old whose lives are insured.

MRS. MARIE DANIELS, wife of the Captain of the English steamer Water Lily, has just been licensed as pilot of that craft.

IT is stated that the amount of money stolen by the boodle thieves in Chicago during two years was not far from $1,000,000.

A LARGE building for a national agricultural exposition is now in process of construction at Kansas City, Mo., and will be opened early in September.

ANNIE MERCER, of Missaukee County, Michigan, promises to become a giantess. She is only in her twelfth year, and yet she is a trifle over six feet in stature.

JUDGE DILLON, of the Circuit Court at St. Louis, has refused the right of incorporation to the "Institute of Christian Science," otherwise known as the Faith Cure.

THE ladies of St. Louis, anticipating the President's acceptance of the invitation to visit the city during fair week, are making special preparations for the entertainment of Mrs. Cleveland.

By direction of the Secretary of War Brigadier-General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed, on or before September 10, to Toulouse, France, for the purpose of attending the meetings of the meteorological branch of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences, to be held at that place from September 22 to 29, and of obtaining information in matters relating to meteorological science and work in Europe.

FLOOD AND LIGHTNING.

Many Lives Lost and Heavy Damage to Property.

The recent storms have been followed by floods which have done an immense amount of damage, principally in the Southern, Middle and Eastern States. The fatalities from lightning have also been quite numerous. The following dispatches from many points give a vivid idea of the injury to person and property done by floods and lightning flashes:

Augusta, Ga.: When the people of Augusta arose this morning and found the river receding and sinking back in its bed there was general rejoicing. The highest mark registered was 35 feet. All night the rainfall continued, and at 10 o'clock this morning the register at the bridge marked 32 feet 9 inches. All of the northern part of the city above Cumming and north of Broad streets is yet under water. Great holes are washed in the street and houses are undermined. At the upper end of Greene street water is still flowing in through a great break in the canal bank, which occurred yesterday, but no damage more serious than washing away a few small houses and fences. At Lombard, where the break occurred in the canal, the water is ten feet deep, and factories are flooded. All houses in the neighborhood are flooded. The water is still over South Commons. The losses will amount to a million dollars. At a meeting of the Council this afternoon $1,000 was appropriated for the sufferers.

Wilkesbarre, Penn.: The Valley of Wyoming was visited by a great wind and rainstorm this afternoon which caused a great deal of damage to property and resulted in the loss of one life. There was a cloud-burst at Parsons, three miles from here, and a creek passing through the village overflowed and flooded the houses. The iron bridge at the foot of the mountain was carried away, as were the wooden bridges crossing the creek in the town. The loss of the Delaware and Hudson Company will reach $75,000. Property in Parsons will suffer to the extent of $40,000. In this city the spire of the Puritan Congregational church was struck by lightning, Annie Quinn was picking huckleberries on the mountain and was drowned.

Binghamton, N. Y.: Miss Bauchem, a daughter of George Bauchem, residing near Great Bend, Penn., was struck by lightning and killed this afternoon. In company with a girl friend she was playing under a large tree when she was suddenly stricken. Her friend received a severe shock, but is recovering.

Lancaster, Penn.: Another terrible storm visited this section last night. Two large barns—one belonging to Elias Reisland, the other to Henry Haller—were destroyed by lightning. A dozen other buildings were struck, but not destroyed. The fields and roads in some sections were covered with water two to three feet deep. Jeremiah Reitzel and his wife, of this city, were knocked insensible by the lightning and Mrs. Reitzel still suffers from the shock. At the residence of Zachariah Minnich, in Laurel Valley, lightning entered the chimney, broke the dishes on the table and killed a dog under the table, but injured none of the family. The loss in corn and tobacco will reach many thousands of dollars.

Albany, N. Y.: After a brief thunder shower yesterday a bolt of lightning descended from the almost cloudless sky, near Clarksville, twelve miles from here. The subsequent clap of thunder startled Albany. The bolt struck a tree, into the adjacent doorway of Elias Mathias, where Emma Mathias was standing, and struck her on the right side of the head, burning off the hair. It then coursed down the body. Her clothing was torn and loosened so that it hung simply from the shoulders and her shoes were torn in shreds. The fluid also burned both her legs from the knees to the foot. The shock threw the young woman to the floor. Mrs. Mathias was also prostrated and one of her shoes was torn off. Other members of the family suffered temporary insensibility. Miss Mathias, when picked up, was like a piece of marble statuary, so white and rigid. To-day she is recovering.

South Norwalk, Conn.: Lightning struck James Dillon's house yesterday and tore off siding, demolishing the wall, and also struck a young lady on the road to Darien, killing her instantly. Starr Keeler, while lowering the sail on his boat, was also struck and was rendered permanently blind.

Willimantic, Conn.: A terrific thunder and hail storm swept over the town of Ashford, sixteen miles north of here, early yesterday afternoon. Lightning struck the house of Nelson Hammond, a mile west of Ashford Centre. Mrs. Hammond was killed, though there were no signs of the lightning having entered the room. Albert Hammond, aged twenty-four years, was shocked in both arms and still suffers terrible pain. Nelson Hammond sustained a shock from the effects of which is now temporarily insane.

Wheeling, W. Va.: The heaviest rain ever experienced here fell this afternoon, over two inches of water falling in three-quarters of an hour. Many cellars and some first floors were flooded.

Easton, Penn.: About twenty houses in Northampton County and eight in Warren County, N. J., were damaged by lightning yesterday. The damage in Easton and South Easton is estimated at $12,000.

Lancaster, Penn.: During the heavy storm last night the barn of Eliza Reist, in Penn township, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with the crops of sixty acres and several animals; loss, $5,000. Mrs. Abram Witmer, of Safe Harbor, while looking at the fire, dropped dead from excitement. The bridge across the Port Deposit Railroad at Octorara was washed away.

Yates Centre, Kan.: During the storm last night Miss Sheehan, eighteen years of age, who was standing in the yard, was struck by lightning and killed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MRS. LANGTRY has been playing to large houses in California.

BEN TAJOUX, an Arab, has written music for a comic operatic version of the "Taming of the Shrew."

THE Thomas concerts in Chicago have been very largely patronized this month, the hot weather appearing to give the people a zest for music.

GEN. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN has made 200 engagements, through the Redpath Lecture Bureau, to deliver his reply to Bob Ingersoll next winter.

THE wonderful young pianst, Josef Hofman, has decided to visit America next season. He has been one of the musical lions in London this year.

THE Government subsidy for ninety operatic performances to be given between the Apollo and Argentine Theatres, in Rome, is 190,000 lire, or $38,000.

HERR BOETEL, a German tenor with a phenomenal "high C," is coming to this country in October. He was a coachman a few years ago, but now makes $1,800 a week without much trouble.

ANOTHER society woman is about to adopt the stage as a profession. She is Miss Alice Hopkinson, relative of the wife of ex-President Hayes, and a cousin of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Trask, of Massachusetts.

GILBERT and Sullivan are said, on the authority of a London newspaper man, who is very close to the D'Oyly Carte management, to be preparing an opera on an American subject with special reference to the Wild West craze, which Buffalo Bill has made fashionable in England.

THE LABOR WORLD.

DURING the past six months 301 saw and planing mills have been started in the South, which will work up 500,000,000 feet of lumber. The increase is going on.

THE European immigration agencies are translating descriptions of the conditions of American mechanics, laborers and farmers for the benefit of those they want to bring to this side.

BUILDERS of late years have been giving up lath and plastered ceilings in large buildings as well as light floor timbers for heavy timbers and thick, closely laid three-inch floors. The decreased insurance makes it pay.

THE labor holiday inaugurated by the New York Central Labor Union will be much more generally observed this year than it was last, and especially in the Western States, where there appears to be a more progressive spirit.

SIXTEEN new glass factories will start up in September, having 206 pots, of which 100 are for window glass, twenty for flint, eighty for table ware, and six for green glass. It is likely that several of the window glass factories in New Jersey will remain idle next year.

A MOVEMENT has been quietly projected in labor circles in Boston, independently of the Knights of Labor, for the organization of women and girls into trades unions similar to the existing oganization of trades among men who have not affiliated with the Knights.

THE carpenters' strike in Chicago is not general, only those who have been working more than eight hours for less than thirty-five cents an hour, or with non-union men, being affected.

THE greater portion of the cokers have resumed work in the Connellsville (Penn.) region.

THERE are 60,000 colored Knights of Labor in the United States.

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND acres of mineral land have been purchased near Kansas City, Mo., where iron and steel works will be built.

THE American Society for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, etc, is about to issue a circular to bakers and confectioners, warning them against the use of certain coloring materials which are named and declared to be dangerous to health.

CUT OFF BY FLAMES.

Fatal Results of a Tenement Fire in Chicago.

Two people, mother and child, were killed, four children were fatally injured, and five or six other persons were badly hurt in a fire at Chicago early the other morning. About 2:25 o'clock Officer O'Conner saw flames coming out of the basement. He ran to the nearest firebox, turned in an alarm, and then hastened back to arouse the inmates. By this time the flames had increased with fearful rapidity, and before the arrival of the first engine the front stairways were enveloped, thus cutting off all means of escape for the three families occupying the front portion of the building.

The following were killed: Adele Trudeau, aged thirty-five years; Mary Trudeau, aged two years.

These were fatally injured: Joseph Trudeau, aged ten years; Delia Trudeau, aged eleven years; Nelson Trudeau, Jr., aged twelve years, Eliza Trudeau, aged fifteen years; Mrs. Bonneau.

The following were injured severely but not fatally: Nelson Trudeau, Philip Bonneau, Eliza Blake, Annie Brew, and Captain Cowan, of Truck 8.

The fire started in Essen's bakeshop, in the basement. His assistant, Charles Ansbacher, fell asleep, and a pot of grease, which was boiling on the stove, overflowed and set fire to the building.

KILLED BY HER FATHER.

A Beautiful Girl Stabbed to Death in New York.

First Driven from Home, and Then Slain for Not Returning.

Rachel Pittman, aged nineteen years, a pretty little brunette, was stabbed to the heart by her father, Frank Pittman, a New York laborer, at their home, on Thursday night. She died in a short time.

The family consisted of Pittman, his wife, three daughters, and two sons, and Mrs. Rachel Codgill, the widowed mother of Mrs. Pittman.

Rachel was the oldest daughter and the beauty of the family. She was a girl of intelligence as well as of independent spirit. Her father often quarreled with her on account of her attempts to raise herself, as he said, above the level of the family. The three girls worked in a paper bag factory. Three months ago Rachel made the acquaintance of Franklin Lewis, an industrious young man employed as a driver for a manufacturing concern. Since that time Lewis has been paying attention to the girl, and they were betrothed. Pittman was opposed to the union, not that he objected to Lewis, but on general principles. He said that none of his girls should get married while he lived.

On the morning of July 22, when Rachel left home to go to work, her father asked her where she was going. She told him, and he retorted by telling her she lied and said she was going to meet Lewis. She said she was not, though she would go there if she desired. He swore that he would follow her, and then the girl, instead of going to work, went back to the house. Her father beat her cruelly that day, and Rachel packed up her clothing and left the house, telling her parents that she would never return home.

Rachel went to Miss Rebecca Fream, who had been Rachel's Sunday-school teacher at the Rivington Street Methodist Church and had known the girl from childhood. She gladly gave the young woman shelter, and Rachel lived there until Thursday night. Her sister Sadie was making a dress for her, and Rachel went to her old home to try it on. She was accompanied by Lewis.

They entered about nine o'clock and met Pittman, who appeared to have been drinking and was in a bad temper. He greeted the couple roughly, and asked Rachel if she intended to come home to live. The girl replied firmly that she would not. Then turning to Lewis, Pittman said: "What do you think of a girl who leaves her father and mother to go with strangers?" Lewis said that he did not want to interfere in their family difficulties. To avoid further talk with her father Rachel walked into the back room, where her mother, grandmother and sister Sadie were. Pittman remained in the front room for about ten mintures conversing with Lewis, and then he, too, went into the back room.

Rachel had taken off her waist and was about to try on the dress when her father entered. He told his wife to get him some ice water, and while she was doing so he renewed the quarrel with the daughter. Suddenly he sprang upon and struck at her with something he held in his right hand. The girl threw up her left arm to ward off the blows, and received two wounds on her left arm. Her grandmother ran in between the father and daughter, and received one of the blows on her left wrist, which was cut severely. Then the father struck again, and this time the weapon penetrated the girl's breast just over the heart.

Lewis had heard the girl scream and ran to her assistance. As he reached the hallway dividing the rooms Rachel ran out of the back room. Her father was following her and Lewis caught and disarmed him.

"Don't kill the girl," he said.

"Oh, I won't hurt," Pittman replied.

Then Mrs. Pittman screamed: "Rachel is dead!" Lewis released Pittman, and the latter walked to the window and threw something out. Lewis ran into the hallway and found Rachel lying unconscious on the floor. He raised her in his arms and carried her into the back room.

Meanwhile the screams of the women had attracted a policeman's attention. At the door the officer met Pittman, who was going out.

"What have you done?" queried the policeman.

"Something that I am sorry for," answered Pittman.

The officer put him under arrest and took him to the station house at Delancey and Attorney streets. On the way there Pittman admitted that he had stabbed his daughter, but said he was so beside himself with anger that he didn't know what he was about. At the station he denied that he had made any such admission, and refused to make a statement.

An ambulance was sent from Gouverneur Hospital. The girl was still alive when it arrived, but died soon after. The house was searched for the weapon but none could be found. An hour after the murder a lad found in the street in front of the house the steel shank of a pair of compasses about four inches long and with a sharp point. This is supposed to have been the weapon Pittman used. It had been used in the house for breaking ice.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef, good to prime	6¼	7¼
Calves, com'n to prime	5 @	6¼
Sheep	4 @	4½
Lambs	7¼ @	7½
Hogs—Live	5½ @	5⅝
Dressed	8¼ @	8½
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 35 @	5 00
West, good to choice	3 60 @	4 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red	79¼ @	80¼
Rye—State	60 @	62
Barley—State	60 @	75
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	47 @	49¼
Oats—White State	— @	38
Mixed Western	34 @	36
Hay—Med. to prime	80 @	85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	55 @	60
Lard—City Steam	7 40 @	7 55
Butter—State Creamery	24 @	25
Dairy	17 @	21
West. Im. Creamery	17 @	24
Factory	11 @	15
Cheese—State Factory	9¼ @	10¼
Skims	6¼ @	8¼
Western	7 @	8½
Eggs—State and Penn	16 @	16½
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	3 75 @	4 25
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 50 @	4 00
Lambs—Western	— @	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 55 @	5 65
Flour	4 75 @	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	80 @	82
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	46¾ @	46⅝
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	— @	32
Barley—State	64 @	65
BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice	7¾ @	13
Hogs—Live	5¼ @	6
Northern Dressed	6¾ @	7½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	12 00 @	13 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 75 @	4 90
Corn—High Mixed	— @	52
Oats—Extra White	41¾ @	42
Rye—State	60 @	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	6¾ @	4½
Sheep—Live weight	4 @	4¾
Lambs	6½ @	6¾
Hogs—Northern	6¾ @	7
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 00 @	3 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	78¾ @	79¼
Corn—State Yellow	52 @	52½
Oats Mixed	36 @	36½
Rye—State	— @	53
Butter Creamery Extra	23 @	24
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	10 @	10¾

Fatal Fight With a Panther.

At Quilimane I had an opportunity of seeing a gladiatorial exhibition as striking as any of those witnessed in the Roman arena. One morning, immediately after my arrival, a man came on board hurriedly, with the intelligence that a tiger (as they are erroneously called, but rarely a large panther) had been tracked into a wide-spreading mango tree, near the center of the settlement. I at once seized my rifle, landed and proceeded to the spot, but found that I had been forestalled by a Portuguese sailor, who, relying upon the skillfulness of his murderous knife, was just approaching the tree as I appeared upon the scene. Calling the panther all sorts of opprobrious names, he quickly enraged the beast so much that he descended, his first leap being on the inclined trunk, and the second to the ground. As he made this the sailor aimed a blow with his knife behind the left shoulder blade, but missed, and struck the bone itself, whereupon the panther turned upon him, and then ensued a struggle that I should not like to witness a second time—the beast and the man rolling over and over each other, the one clawing and biting and the other stabbing. Of course, it was impossible for me to fire without the risk of hitting the sailor, so the fight ended in what might have been seen from the first would have beeu the inevitable result—the panther was stretched dead on the field of battle and the sailor was so dreadfully wounded that he died a few hours afterward.—*Overland Monthly.*

Lightning-Rods on Churches.

The first lightning-conductor upon a church in England was not put up until 1762, ten years after Franklin's discovery. The spire of Saint Bride's Church in London was greatly injured by